

The Messenger

Dr A H Strickler
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"As the Truth is in Jesus."

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Poetry.

THE SOUL THAT LOVES GOD FINDS HIM EVERYWHERE.

O Thou by long experience tried,
Near whom no grief can long abide;
My Lord! how full of sweet content
I pass my years of banishment.

All scenes alike engaging prove
To souls impressed with sacred love!
Where'er they dwell, they dwell in Thee
In heaven, in earth, or on the sea.

To me remains no place nor time,
My country is in every clime;
I can be calm and free from care
On any shore, since God is there.

While place we seek, or place we shun,
The soul finds happiness in none;
But with our God to guide the way,
'Tis equal joy to go or stay.

Could I be cast where Thou art not,
That were indeed a dreadful lot:
But regions none remote I call,
Secure of finding God in all.

My country, Lord, art Thou alone;
Nor other can I claim my own;
The point where all my wishes meet—
My law, my love, life's only sweet!

I hold by nothing here below;
Apost my journey, and I go;
Though pierced by scorn, oppressed by pride,
I feel the good—feel taught beside.

No frowns of men can hurtful prove
To souls on fire with heavenly love;
Though men and devils both condemn,
No gloomy days arise from them.

Ah, then! to His embrace repair;
My soul, thou art no stranger there;
There love divine shall be thy guard,
And peace and safety thy reward.

—Madame Guyon.

Communications.

For The Messenger

ORIGIN OF THE GÖTHEAN AND DIAGNOTHIAN LITERARY SOCIETIES OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, LANCASTER, PA.

Extracts from the Autobiography of the late
Rev. S. R. Fisher, D. D.

When I entered the Seminary (Theological—then at York, Pa.,) there was a Theological Society among the students. It lacked, however, interest; and to remedy this, and also to excite among the students more or less of a missionary spirit, I sought to attach to it, a "Society of Inquiry." My efforts were successful. The Society was organized, the constitution for which was drafted by me, and its proceedings were characterized by considerable interest and proved, I have reason to believe, beneficial to its members. It had a reading room attached to it, in which were placed some of the leading periodicals of the day. The Society continued to exist in the Seminary, and is I believe still there though necessarily considerably modified as to form through the influence of time, and change of surroundings.

My interest in those preparing for the

ministry was not confined to those immediately connected with the Seminary. It extended also to those connected with the Classical Department. The students had a literary society amongst them. I attended its meetings several times, and found it to be a very inefficient affair. There was no life or spirit amongst its members, and as it was conducted, was of but little real service to them. At the institution (Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.,) at which I graduated, there were two most excellent rival literary societies. They had the reputation of being among the best connected with the leading literary institutions in the United States. In these societies I had taken an active part, and was deeply impressed with the importance of having similar literary societies connected with our classical institution. The benefits to those looking forward to the ministry or preparing for other active spheres of life would be immensely great. Hence I set myself about accomplishing an object, to which I attached so much importance.

Having some knowledge of human nature, I knew it would require much prudence and considerable effort to accomplish my ends. No one likes to be dictated to, or to be approached by any one with the air of a reformer. Accordingly, my first efforts were confined to speaking to individuals and sometimes to small groups, in reference to that which was on my heart explaining to them the nature and workings of such societies, and their vast importance to those engaged in literary pursuits. At first my progress seemed to be slow. I found it difficult to awaken the interest I desired, and which was necessary to the accomplishment of the end I had in view.

I felt somewhat discouraged, but still persevered. It occurred to me that the most successful way to awaken the interest I desired, would be to establish simply a Debating Society, which could be carried forward with a less number of members. Accordingly I invited a number of the young men to meet for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration. The meeting was held, and the organization of such a society resolved upon. I was appointed chairman of a committee to draft the necessary constitution for such an organization. This work I performed, and in the draft inserted "Diagnothian Debating Society," as the name of the organization.

This constitution was adopted, and under it, the society went into operation, and its weekly meetings were carried forward with much spirit. The interest in the society grew from week to week, and the number of members increased. In the course of a few months, those connected with the society had their interest sufficiently aroused to prepare them for the measure, to which this was intended merely as the stepping-stone. The subject of organizing rival literary societies was then discussed, and determined upon. A few of the students not connected with the Debating Society were needed, in order to enable its members to carry out the purpose in view. Several were spoken to on the subject, and from the promises received, it was thought the required number could be secured.

A meeting was called. It was held in one of the rooms occupied by the classical school on George street, York, Pa., on the evening of the 12th of June, 1835. The required number less one, was present, so that we were encouraged to go forward with the measure in view. It was resolved to hold another meeting in a week from that evening in the same place. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for a Literary Society, to report at the next meeting, of which committee I was chairman.

The meeting for completing the organization was held as resolved upon, on the 19th of June, 1835. The minimum number needed for the organization of rival literary societies was present. During the previous week, I had spent much time upon framing a constitution, such as was required. I applied to the task all the results of my long experience in connection with such a society. The constitution, as drafted, was submitted to the meeting. It

was a constitution, not designed merely to meet present events, and provide simply for effecting an organization, leaving the future to provide for wants, as they should arise; but one, making provision for a society in full operation. My reason for framing a constitution of this description, as explained to those present at the time was, that I thought it would be decidedly to the advantage of the society in the end. What portions of the constitution could not be met with present numbers, and present facilities, could be temporarily suspended, and the society, in the meantime, go forward, continually aiming to fill out all the requirements or provisions of the constitution, as early as possible.

After the draft of the constitution was reported, it was, by resolution, voted common property. This was followed by a resolution to organize two rival literary societies, and for this purpose to effect a division of those present. I was in the chair, and appointed Moses Kieffer and Chas. F. McCauley to effect the proposed division. They drew lots for the first choice. The lot resulted in favor of Moses Kieffer. Very naturally, in the circumstances, he selected myself. Chas. F. McCauley selected John H. A. Bomberger, and the choice was thus made alternately until the division was completed. With myself were associated Moses Kieffer, Amos H. Kremer, William F. Colliflower, Henry Williard, George W. Williard, Isaac H. McCauley, Daniel Miller, Daniel Y. Hinkle, and John E. Cox. Of the ten who were associated with Chas. F. McCauley, I can now recall only the names of John H. A. Bomberger, Emanuel V. Gerhart, George H. Martin, Jesse Steiner, and Andrew S. Young.

No sooner was the division effected, than both divisions contended for the privilege of appropriating the old name "Diagnothian." As I had anticipated such a contingency, I had provided for it. I quietly told those with whom I was associated, that they should allow the other division to retain the old name, and we would adopt another, which I considered equally appropriate. The suggestion was assented to, and thus the first question between the two societies was settled.

Those associated with Mr. McCauley remained in the room first occupied, and completed the organization of the "Diagnothian Literary Society," with the aid of the draft of a constitution, which had been voted common property. The division with which I was associated, retired to an adjacent room, and there organized the "Göthean Literary Society," the name of which, together with their Greek motto—"Genestho Phos," was adopted at my suggestion.

Both societies as organized, immediately set themselves earnestly to work. Efforts were at once made to secure the nucleus of a library. A committee was appointed to wait on the citizens of the place, to solicit contributions from them for this purpose, which proved successful, so that in a short time several hundred volumes were secured. Remarkable progress was made by both societies in a short time. They held an anniversary celebration, rather by way of anticipation, at the close of the Summer Session, on the 15th of September, 1835, at which time an oration was delivered before the Societies by Albert C. Ramsey, Esq., a prominent member of the York bar, which was published in pamphlet form.

Late in the following Fall, the Classical School was, under the direction of Synod, removed to Mercersburg, Pa., and was followed two years later by the Seminary. The Societies carried with them their organization, and such property as they had succeeded in accumulating. They labored under some disadvantages during the first years of their existence in their new location. The number of original members was considerably reduced, and they had to depend largely upon new material for their future growth and prosperity. They carried with them, however, a sufficient number of the old members to enable them with the new ones to carry forward the Societies in the spirit and under the organization, with which they had been com-

menced. These are the same societies, which were subsequently removed to Lancaster, where a union of Marshall College and Franklin College, was effected under a special charter previously obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Institution formed by the union has since been known as "Franklin and Marshall College."

For The Messenger.

REPORT

On the State of Religion of Philadelphia Classis.

Fathers and Brethren:—The reports which have come to the hands of your committee, bring with them generally such cheering news from all quarters of the Church within our classical bounds, that it becomes us with devout spirit, and most hearty good will to give praise to Him who has during another year enabled the brethren so earnestly to do their work, and who has so abundantly blessed their labors in His vineyard.

Out of all of these several parochial reports sounds forth the voice of continued and unshaken confidence in the doctrines and duties of our holy religion, as these find expression in our time-honored confession of faith, and the church order of our beloved Zion.

The Word and sacraments as these are presented in the catechism as the special means of reaching the unconverted, and upbuilding of such as have been planted in the household of faith, have again been honored, not only in their use, but more especially again been shown as the divinely ordered instrumentalities of the Holy Spirit. Thus we are taught that these means which have the tests of over three hundred years, but in their abundant fruitfulness need no special modifications; much less is there a call to exchange these fundamental doctrines and practices of our fathers for any new and special discoveries which may be supposed to have been made in these later days. The doctrines of the Church, as set forth in the Heidelberg catechism and emphasised for over three centuries have again proved themselves not only fossilized, but as living and rightly appreciated and acted on, as abundantly and gloriously efficient.

Another agreeable and cheering feature of the reports this year, is that which bears more directly on the financial condition of the several congregations and charges of the Classis. Nearly all speak of the fact that the current expenses have been met by current income. Where churches have been built and remodeled they have been generally fully paid for. Where they are in process of erection there appears a hopeful and healthy financial condition of things. In two of the churches in Philadelphia where the people have been for years almost crushed under the burden of debt, and whose very life at times was in doubt; these debts have, in the one instance, that of Christ Church, been almost entirely, in that of Trinity, more than half removed. What was thus done, and the brethren in these and all other cases especially emphasise the spirit of the giving, and adding thereto what has been raised for the building of new churches in Philadelphia and other parts of the Classis, has amounted to over \$50,000 during the year. All these things speak out tones of good cheer. They show that the people are willing to sacrifice for the cause of the Lord, at least at home. But just here, as shown by the words of the pastors in these reports and especially by the column of benevolence, we are all the more keenly reminded, that the hearts and gifts of our people have been comparatively narrowed, and the church has too much forgotten the Lord's word, "preach my gospel to every creature," and "other sheep have I which are not of this fold," and thus we are admonished that we should see to it that in this direction we awake to a greater sense of the importance of missions both at home and abroad.

There is in one of the reports a very excellent suggestion, which if carried out, and pushed with the right spirit and energy, would doubtless aid much and go far to stimulate our people in piety and good works. It is the suggestion of districting the Classis, or in some other way provide for mutual help of the pastors, in the hold-

ing of series of meetings from time to time in the several charges.

There is also one special complaint which is of more than local importance. It is the reference to the apparent want of watchfulness of pastors, in regard of members who remove from the bounds of their pastorate to that of other parishes, and a failure to see that they find promptly, church homes in their new localities. See Constitution Article 130.

While death has been comparatively sparing among our people, and has put his icy hand on none of our active ordained ministers, he did demand one of our Licentiates, Wm. H. S. Leckron, a graduate of Ursinus College and Theological department, and who was about to enter the full work of the ministry. So also in the death roll will appear the names of three elders, Isaac Barnitt, St. Johns, Wyoming, Delaware, Peter S. Brownback, of Brownbacks, Richard W. Eastlack, of Heidelberg Church Philadelphia, who were often present with us in meetings like these, and whose genial ways and Christian walk among us we shall miss. These brethren have gone to their reward, and what is our loss temporary, is their eternal gain. Now unto Him that hath called us and made us partake in the ministry and work of His church be all the glory. Respectfully submitted.

D. E. KLOPP.

Christian World please copy.

A CHEAP AND SHAMEFUL PLEA.

We have often seen Christian people seeking shelter from the demands of the Foreign Mission work behind the pitiful plea: "We have enough heathen at home. Let us convert them first before we go to the heathen abroad." "That plea," says a group of brothers, "we all know, and I think it sounds more cheap and more shameful than to make the imperfection of our Christianity at home an excuse for our not doing work abroad? It is as shameful as it is shameful. It pleads for exemption and indulgence on the ground of its own neglect and sin. It is like the murderer of his father asking the judge to have pity on his orphanhood. Even the men who make such a plea feel, I think, how unheroic it is." As to the relative importance of Home and Foreign Mission work it is sufficient to say: "This ought ye to have done, and not leave the other undone." All the world is the field of the Church, and the Master's imperative, urgent "Go ye!" is still thundering through the ages, rebuking the sloth and weakness of the disciples, and inciting the most heroic devotion and effort for the salvation of the world.—Evan. Mess.

Speaking of small offenses, a writer of the sixteenth century says, "It is often much less the particular instance which is obnoxious to us than the proof it carries with it of the general tenor and disposition of the mind from whence it sprang." And true as this is in other lines, it is peculiarly true in the matter of one's readiness to take offense. There is perhaps nothing that more clearly shows the true measure of a person's character than his sensitiveness to supposed slights. By this he betrays the qualities of his mind and heart, and his measure of absorption in himself. That is, the more he is self-absorbed, the more he is filled with ideas of his own importance, wisdom, and worth, the more his vision is narrowed by the contracted horizon of self, the more apt will he be to take offense, to interpret that which is said and done by those about him as having a direct reference to himself, especially if it be of an evil or unpleasant nature. And, on the other hand, the more comprehensive is a man's mind; the more he is occupied with the subjects that expand and increase as the gaze sweeps the grand circle of life—within which his own person is but as a point in space—the less is the possibility of his being easily affronted. Self presents too small a surface to be hit by every random dart. It is too unimportant a subject to demand serious attention, even when it happens to be hit. There are too many more important things to be thought of and attended to by others, to admit of our being often their centre of interest or object of comment. It is not only charity, therefore, but wisdom also, to think no evil, and to be not easily provoked.—Exchange.

Family Reading.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Our yet unfinished story
Is tending all to this:
To God the greatest glory,
To us the greatest bliss.

If all things work together
For ends so grand and blest,
What need to wonder whether
Each in itself is best?

If some things were omitted,
Or altered as we would,
The whole might be unfitted
To work for perfect good.

We cannot see before us,
But our all-seeing Friend
Is always watching o'er us,
And knows the very end.

What though we seem to stumble,
He will not let us fall;
And learning to be humble
Is not lost time at all.

And when amid our blindness
His disappointments fall,
We trust His loving-kindness
Whose wisdom sends them all.

They are the purple fringes
That hide His glorious feet;
They are the fire-wrought hinges
Where truth and mercy meet.

By them the golden portal
Of providence shall ope,
And lift to praise immortal
The songs of faith and hope.

From broken alabaster
Was deathless fragrance shed;
The spikenard flowed the faster
Upon the Saviour's head.

No shattered box of ointment
We ever need regret,
For out of disappointment
Flow sweetest odors yet.

The discord that involveth
Some startling change of key
The Master's hand resolveth
In richest harmony.

We hush our children's laughter
When sunset hues grow pale;
Then, in the silence after,
They hear the nightingale.

We mourned the lamp declining
That glimmered at our side;
The glorious starlight shining
Has proved a surer guide.

Then, tremble not and shrink not,
When disappointment nears;
Be trustful still, and think not
To realize all fears.

While we are meekly kneeling
We shall behold her rise,
Our Father's love revealing,
An angel in disguise.

—Frances Ridley Havergal.

COLUMBANUS AND THE IRISH CULDEE MISSIONARIES.

Columbanus, one of the most learned and eloquent men of the sixth century, was born near Dublin, A. D. 545. He studied for many years at the great Culdee College at Bangor, near Belfast, under the celebrated Comgall, the founder of that college. In 575, with twelve companions he passed over to Brittany, thence into Gaul. They preached the gospel with great acceptance and great success, and did much to revive religion through the various provinces of France. Their purpose was to go as missionaries to Germany, but at the earnest solicitation of the King, they settled in the ancient Roman Castle of Annagray in the present department of the Upper Saône. It was a forest, and one purpose of settling there and reclaiming it was to excite the untutored people by example to the tilling of the soil as a means of social improvement. From the cultivation of the soil and fishing, they sustained themselves. After much toil and great hardships, a college was built, the surrounding land was cleared and cultivated, and a large community sprung up around them. Their fame spread afar. The nobles and families of every rank sent their sons to them to be educated. Students became so numerous that other schools were established—one at Foutenay, and another at Luxeuil on the sites of other Roman castles, in the Vosges Mountain regions, on the confines of Austrasia and Burgundy. The college at Luxeuil contained 600 students. Michelet, the French historian, informs that from these great schools, and from that in Bobbio, sprung many others throughout France, Switzerland and Italy.

The historian, Daras, says: "The piety, modesty, and zeal of Columbanus seemed to communicate itself to all his brethren. They portioned out the time systematically to prayer, to labor, and to reading. They united earnest study with great activity in practical business."

The French historian and statesman, Guizot, speaking of Columbanus as a preacher, says: "The flight of imagination, the pious transports, the vigorous application of principles, the warfare against all vain and hypocritical compromises, give to his words that passionate authority which dominates over the hearer, and for some time at least, exercises sway over their conduct and life."

The zeal of Columbanus, his pure life, his devotion to the order, discipline, and doctrines of the Irish Culdee Church, created for him many enemies in the degenerate Roman Church, whose ecclesiastics

were governed by the spirit of the world and stood in marked contrast to such an example. He freely asserted his independence in contending with Popes Gregory the Great, Boniface IV., and the Frankish Bishops. He adjured Boniface "to permit himself and his people without molestation to pursue their ancient customs, for they were just the same as if in their own country, following the principles of their fathers, giving annoyance to no one." To Gregory, he wrote that he (Gregory) "ought not to allow himself to be deterred by false humility, as he would be, if, out of deference to the authority of his predecessor, he refused to correct that which was false."

Darras, the French historian of the Romish Church, whose history is highly commended by Pius IX., Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishops Purcell and Spaulding, speaking of the pure life, active labors, and great ability of Columbanus, had the effrontery to insinuate that he was a Romanist, and, to get over the difficulty presented to such pretensions by the conflict with the Romish bishops, slurs over the matter thus: "St. Columbanus brought trouble into the Church of God. The Gallic Bishops did not think proper to countenance in foreigners innovations which their great reputation might make more dangerous; the consequence was a spirited debate carried on with tenacity on the part of St. Columbanus."

We learn from another source in regard to this discussion: A Frankish Synod met to consult in regard to these Irish heretics. Columbanus wrote to them expressing his "regrets that they did not meet oftener for the correction of abuses in the church," but expressed the wish that "since they had met they would busy themselves with more important things." He called upon them "to take care that as shepherds they follow the example of Christ the great Shepherd. The voice of the hireling may be known because he does not himself observe the precepts he lays down for others and could not reach the hearts of men. Words profit nothing without a corresponding life. True, the diversity of custom and traditions had greatly disturbed the peace of the church; but if we only strive in humility to follow the example of our Lord, we shall acquire the power of mutually loving each other as the true disciples of Christ and soon men would come to the knowledge of the true way if they sought the truth with equal zeal, and each sought his glory only in the Lord. One thing I beg you to consider that I came into this land as a stranger for the sake of our common Lord and Saviour and I ask that I may be allowed quietly and peaceably to live in these forests near the bones of our seventeen departed brethren as I have done for twelve years already. May God's free grace lead us all to renounce the world and to live to the Lord alone."

His cutting rebuke of their ungodly lives did not serve to conciliate them, and he would yield nothing to the council. He opposed an unbending will to all the threats and all the favors by which they endeavored to change his mind. He was found guilty as a heretic and sentenced to banishment, and to be carried back to Ireland. He was so highly esteemed, the bishops were not able then to enforce the sentence; but circumstances afterwards occurred which enabled them to accomplish their designs. The courage with which he rebuked the vices of the court was used against him, and served their purpose, and he and all the Irish brethren were expelled from Burgundy.

They set sail for Ireland, but, in a storm, were cast upon the shores of Brittany. Resolving to resume their missionary labors, they again traversed France on their way to Switzerland; and wherever they went the people flocked around them, and their journey was almost an unbroken series of missionary labors, and many were converted and baptized.

They crossed the Rhine and settled near Lake Zurich and undertook the conversion of the Pagans in that region; but by burning one of the idol temples, they were obliged to seek safety in flight. They next selected a location near Lake Constance where they founded schools and established a church. They soon gained the confidence and affection of the Pagan people by their kindness and liberality. For three years, they continued to labor in this field, but again were driven out by their old enemies.

Gallus, and a number of the brethren, remained in Switzerland; but Columbanus and the others passed into Italy. Michelet says: "He (Columbanus) passed into Italy, but it is to give battle to the Pope." Greene, the English historian, says: "The progress of the Irish Columbanus at her very doors aroused the energies of Rome and spurred Gregory to attempt the conversion of the English in Britain."

In 612 A. D., Columbanus established the celebrated college of Bobbio, near Pavia, the capital of Lombardy, in Northern Italy. It was from this place he wrote his famous and eloquent letter to Pope Boniface at the instigation of the King and Queen of the Lombards, claiming the superiority of the Irish over the Roman Church. The following is a brief outline of the letter.

He commences with formal courtesy avowing respect for the Church at Rome on the grounds that Peter and Paul had taught in it once and honored it by their martyrdom, but places the church of Jerusalem (from which the Irish Church had received its faith) in higher rank. He admonished the Roman Church "so to conduct itself as not to forfeit by any abuse the dignity thus conferred for the power only remained so long as it remained faithful." In regard to Papal claims, he says:

"He only is the true key-bearer of the kingdom of heaven, who, by true knowledge opens the door for the worthy and shuts it upon the unworthy; whoever does the contrary can neither open nor shut." He warns the Roman Church against "setting up any arrogant claims on the grounds that the keys of the kingdom of Heaven had been given to Peter since they could have no force against the faith of the universal Church."

Columbanus remained in Italy actively laboring in the cause of Christ until his death, 615. He was buried in Bobbio. We here have seen that this devoted missionary with his faithful brethren for the love they bore to Christ and humanity, with weary feet traverse Gaul, pass up the Rhine, wander through Switzerland, cross the Alps and toil in the valleys and mountains of Italy, preaching Christ, rearing churches, founding schools and colleges, training missionaries, pastors and teachers, and educating the people, enduring storms and cold and hunger, suffering persecution by priests and kings, and lifting neglected tribes out of barbarism. They are gratefully remembered still in all these regions. The town of San-Columbano in Lombardy takes its name from this famous missionary, as the town and canton of St. Gall in Switzerland takes its name from his most favored disciple.—*National Baptist*.

WOMAN'S WORK.

A lady who had been out of the country for ten years or more engaged in missionary duty, returning for a visit and rest saw nothing that so much surprised her as the increased earnestness of the women in the work of the church. She was, of course, as much pleased as she was surprised. Her natural reflection was that the beginning had been made of something that would result in great blessing in the future. And so we hope it may be. The missionary societies as now organized are gathering up and utilizing, and at the same time increasing the talent of the Christian women throughout the church. May we not hope they are also stimulating and making more earnest all the religious of all classes? Just at this season, as will be seen by their notices and reports, they are holding their annual meetings and summing up the results of the year's work. The showing is a good one. It ought, however, to be better. The membership in the societies should be larger, the contributions, good as they are, should be increased, and there should be signs of growing facility in management and the conduct of the meetings. Two things are noticeable in many of the societies. While the membership of many of them is large, the actual attendance at the meetings for work, conference and prayer, is small. Of these there is not a good enough proportion of the youthful members of the church. Both of these are evils that can be remedied, and the effort of the societies should be directed to doing it. The devotional services are of more importance than the dollar or more subscription, and as the hope of the church in the future is in the youth, they should receive the training that is necessary to their efficiency.

NECESSITY OF PERSEVERANCE.

In the heathery turf you will often find a plant chiefly remarkable for its peculiar roots; from the main stem down to the minutest fibre you will find them all abruptly terminate, as if shorn or bitten off, and the quaint superstition of the country people alleges that once on a time it was a plant of singular potency for healing all sorts of maladies, and therefore the great enemy of man, in his malignity, bit off the roots in which its virtues resided. The plant with this odd history is a very good emblem of many well-meaning but little-effective people. The efficacy of every good work lies in its completion, and all their good works terminate abruptly and are left off. The devil frustrates their efficacy by cutting off their ends; their unprofitable history is made up of plans and projects, schemes of usefulness that were never gone about, and magnificent undertakings that were never carried forward.—*James Hamilton, D. D.*

THE TEACHER'S WORK.

Down in the lower part of the city the old smith keeps hammering away at the cable-chain. He could make ten more links a day by skimming his work; but each link must be truly wrought; so he hammers on, in and out, through the long days, until his work is finished and he passes away and lies under the green sod in the church-yard. The chain, too, passes until it is found upon the deck of a noble ship, coiled limp and rusty around an anchor, and the passengers march up and down, spurning it with their feet as they pass, for it seems to be in their way.

But the day of sunshine goes by. The night comes on. The wind whistles in growing fury, and the mad waves leap like mountains. The yards snap, and the masts give way, the vessel drifts, a hopeless wreck. Little bower anchor, great bower are gone. "Stand by, men; let go the sheet anchor!" Out it falls into the seething surge, still limp and listless as it runs out, till at last the vessel is brought to bay, when the limp chain stands out in the tempest as stiff as an iron bar, so taut it seems to ring a song of triumph. It is the old blacksmith fighting the storm. Clink, clink, clink, he hammers on, till out in the night it is one man against sea, wind and storm, and the one man wins because fidelity is his. The

storm passed by, the skies are clear, and three hundred men gather to sing thanksgiving to God for deliverance.

Teacher, day by day in faithful work you are forging a chain that holds something more precious than the noblest vessel that ever floated at sea—the human soul; and by-and-by, when there comes some furious storm of temptation with its mad rage to drive the soul on eternal ruin, that which have wrought—your faithful work—is stronger than cable-chain with links of steel, to hold that soul steadfast in its hour of trial, and when it is saved, something of the victory is yours. To-night there sits near my side a venerated father who was my teacher in my youth, and I thank God that the lessons I caught from his sermons and his teachings in the Bible-class have been to me an anchor-chain in many an hour of danger.—*Rev. Dr. Nicolls at Gen. Assembly.*

CHEERFULNESS IN CHILDREN.

A very small matter will arouse a child's mirth. How still the house is when the little ones are fast asleep and their pattering feet are silent! How easily the fun of a child bubbles forth! Take even those poor, prematurely aged little ones bred in the gutter, cramped in unhealthy homes, and ill-used, it may be, by drunken parents, and you will find that the child's nature is not all crushed out of them. They are gleeful children still, albeit they looked so haggard and weary. Try to excite their mirthfulness, and ere long a laugh rings out as wild and free as if there was no such thing as sorrow in the world. Let the dear little ones laugh then; too soon, alas! they will have cause to weep. Do not try to check or silence them, but let their gleefulness ring out a glad some peal, reminding us of the days when we, too, could laugh without a sigh, and sing without tears.

JULY.

When the scarlet cardinal tells
Her dream to the dragon-fly,
And the lazy breeze makes a nest in the trees
And murmurs a lullaby,
It is July.

When the tangled cobweb pulls
The corn-flower's blue cap awry,
And the lilies tall lean over the wall
To bow to the butterfly,
It is July.

When the heat like a mist-vell floats,
And poppies flame in the rye,
And the silver note in the streamlet's throat
Has softened almost to a sigh,
It is July.

When the hours are so still that Time
Forgets them, and lets them lie
'Neath petals pink till the night stars wink
At the sunset in the sky,
It is July.

When each finger-post by the way
Says that Slumbertown is nigh;
When the grass is tall, and the roses fall,
And nobody wonders why,
It is July.

—Susan Hartley Sweet, in *St. Nicholas* for July.

HOW TO TREAT A CHILD'S FEARS.

"Mamma," called a little boy the other night, after he had been snugly tucked up in bed, and was supposed to be far on the way toward sleep; "mamma, I'm afraid, my blouse hangs by the window, and it puts things in my mind that frightens me."

"You are not afraid when you know it is your blouse that puts the fears in your mind?"

"Yes; and I can't help it, mamma."

There were two ladies sitting in the room below, who heard the boy's words. One said, "How perfectly absurd! What won't a child do to get his mother to come up stairs to him? I really think he ought to be punished for making up such a story as that." The other, happily was the boy's mother, and she said—but without going to him—"If you are afraid of the things in your mind you may get out of bed, light your candle, and take your blouse down: you can look after you put the light out and see that there is nothing at the window to frighten a good boy."

She remembered, as if it were but yesterday, a night, a great many years ago, when she lay a trembling, horrified child, whose mother was dead, and there was no one in the wide world to whom she dared say that the lights and shadows made by the moonlight coming through a broken sash in the blind were so frightful to her that she could not sleep, but lay holding her breath almost smothering beneath the clothes. She felt sure that her own little six-year old boy was suffering from this unreasonable terror, at which he would laugh in the morning when he would awake and see his blue blouse waiting for him. The child, taking his mother's advice and lighting the candle which a kindly freak of fashion allowed him to have, removed the cause of his terror, put out the light and went back to his bed, and in a few minutes a profound silence indicated that he was fast asleep.

One can easily feel sympathy for what may seem an absurd whim in a child if he or she has paid any attention to the literature of nervousness, and knows anything of the many ways in which strong minded men have been afflicted by hallucinations, or have been annoyed as was the old carpenter, who, when sick, called his son to his bedside, and asked him to make a shelf that was in his room perfectly true, and when the son remonstrated, he said, with an expression not to be denied, "Trouble's trouble; that shelf must be changed."

It is to be deplored that mothers, and all those who have the care of children, do not possess their full confidence, and so can encourage entire out-spokenness, and be enabled by the knowledge thus gained to prevent a morbid condition of the mind, which it may take years to outgrow.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Selections.

Stagnant piety, like stagnant waters, cannot be a healthy state.

Stones and sticks are flung only at fruit-bearing trees.—*From the Persian.*

Vanity it is, to wish to live long, and to be careless to live well.—*Thomas a Kempis.*

Some people carry their Church-letters in their pockets as a kind of religious furlough.

Those who are able to hide their religion have none that is worthy of the name to hide.

There is always some one object which is the main spring of life; and when that is removed, the wheels stand still.—*P. B. Power.*

Christ comes with a blessing in each hand: forgiveness in one and holiness in the other, and never gives either to any who will not take both.—*Thomas Adam.*

Let the ground of all religious action be obedience; examine not why it is commanded, but observe it because it is commanded. True obedience neither procrastinates nor questions.

A child, desirous of presenting his father with a bouquet, goes into the garden and gathers a lapful of flowers and weeds, all mixed together. His mother selects, arranges and binds the flowers, and makes the gifts acceptable. So Christ makes ever our poor services acceptable to God as a sweet-smelling savor.—*Ambrose.*

Do like a child, and lean and rest
Upon thy Father's arm;
Pour out thy troubles on His breast,
And thou shalt know no harm;
Then shalt thou by His hand be brought,
By ways which now thou knowest not,
Up through a well fought fight,
To heavenly peace and light.

—Paul Gerhardt.

Personal.

Garibaldi was of middle stature, square-shouldered, strong limbed, wearing long brown-gray hair and full gray beard; florid of complexion, eyes brown and tender, and frank and communicative in disposition.

The Rev. Dr. John Brown, of Bedford, England, now traveling in this country, is a successor to John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," in his pastorate, and is only the sixth minister that church has had since its organization, 250 years ago.

The Emperor William of Germany is eighty-five years old and is naturally growing somewhat feeble. But as he persists in walking in strict military style, "head up and eyes front," and without the assistance of a walking stick or the arm of an aide-de-camp, he has stumbled and fallen and received injuries several times recently. It is feared that a severe fall would be attended with imminent risk to his life.

Cardinal Newman, in his earlier years, was a performer of marked ability upon the violin, and now, at the age of eighty-one, he still takes delight in drawing sweet strains of music from the instrument that has been his companion for more than three score years. He also still retains his habit of rising early, and still preaches often with what may best be described in words he has applied to St. Philip, "deep simplicity." He regards as the end of his long-life work the revision, on which he is still engaged, of his translation of St. Athanasius.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has that last best gift to man—tact. At one time his students developed an unpleasant liking for sitting in large numbers upon the fence that surrounds the college yard. The President, not desiring such a thing to become a custom, was at a loss how best to break up this practice. At last, one evening, as he was walking along the sidewalk, and the students were sitting on the fence, singing, etc., the President said:—"Gentlemen, allow me to congratulate you on having adopted the Yale custom." He was never troubled afterwards by students sitting on the fence.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.—To keep eggs fresh six months, I take half a barrel and put in two quarts of good rock salt, one quart of recently air-slacked lime, trifle less if un-slacked, one and one-half pails of water. If I need to add lime to cover eggs, I use the same proportion.

PERFECTION CAKE.—Three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, three of flour, one of corn starch, whites of twelve eggs beaten to a stiff froth, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar in the flour, and one of soda in half the milk; dissolve the corn starch in the rest of the milk and add it to the sugar and butter well beaten together; then the milk and soda and the flour and whites of eggs.

The *British Medical Journal* says that a castor-oil plant was placed accidentally in a room swarming with flies, but almost immediately the flies disappeared, and flies were found under the plant, or clinging to its leaves, dead. The leaves are said to give out a property deadly to insects. Who knows but that the mosquito, too, may succumb to castor oil, and that New Jersey and Staten Island may yet enjoy life, even in the dog days?

STRAWBERRY TAPIOCA.—Soak over night a large tea-cupful of tapioca in cold water; in the morning put the half of it in a yellow-ware baking dish, or in the porcelain one of a silver pudding dish. Sprinkle sugar over the tapioca; then put on this a quart of berries, sugar, and the rest of the tapioca. Fill the dish with water, which should cover the tapioca about a quarter of an inch. Bake in a moderately hot oven until it looks clear. Serve cold with cream or custard. If not sweet enough add more sugar at table, and in baking, if it seems too dry, more water is needed.

Miscellaneous.

THE BARN.

Oh, richly stream'd the golden sun
O'er hill and vale, one summer day,
When walking out I passed the barn
Just filled with fragrant, new-mown hay.

The perfume floating on the air
Recalled bright days in childhood's hours,
When here we sported free from care
As birds amid their rosy bowers.

I oped the gate beneath the trees;
There was the old remembered track,
And paused in hope the fragrant breeze
Would waft my childish feelings back.

And there, all rudely carved, were names
On oaken beams, worn smooth with age,
Which pictured all the grief and change
That time had traced on Life's fair page.

Those brothers! Now their work is o'er;
They've laid them calmly down to rest;
Their hands will cut their names no more,
For they are folded on the breast.

How sadly life-like was this scene!
I'd hoped to bring back childhood's years
Upon the fragrance round me then,
But found alone a woman's tears.

—L., in Country Gentleman.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME MISSIONS.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Kansas.

For some time past our missions in Kansas have engaged much of our attention. The mission at Emporia has been without a pastor since last fall, and although we have endeavored to have it occasionally supplied with preaching during the winter we did not succeed. Bro. Hensell, after unduly exposing himself to bad weather, was obliged to go into winter quarters among his friends at Larkio, in Missouri; and by good nursing try to throw off an attack of rheumatism. Matters at Emporia were in a discouraging condition, and from accounts it was plain that all would go to desolation, unless something could be done. The council laid the matter before Rev. D. B. Shuey, of New Providence, in Lancaster county, and were successful in getting him and his family to go to Kansas, to meet what seemed to be a crisis in our missionary operations in that State. Brother S. is pleasantly situated in his present charge, has a kind people and is useful where he is; but both he and his good wife are willing to make the necessary sacrifice when the church calls them to labor in her waste places, far from friends and homes. Mr. S. expects to visit Emporia at an early day to make himself acquainted with the situation, to look out for a house, and to prepare the way for the removal of his family later in the season. He is well and favorably known to our ministers and churches in the East and enjoys their confidence, as well adapted for the work to which he is called. His example in the premises will, we predict, have a good effect upon us, because we are all too sleepy in the missionary cause, and need something from time to time in the way of a good example to awaken our slumbers, and to arrest our flagging attention.

Our mission at Emporia has still a debt on their church building, for which they have to pay a large percentage of interest. The consequence is that our members there, after paying interest and something to reduce the principal, have little or nothing left to pay the pastor. The Board, therefore, proposes to have this debt in some way removed before Mr. S. commences his pastoral work in E. This, with his practical view of the case, he wishes to see accomplished before he formally enters upon his duties in Kansas. We believe that he will be generally sustained in this, and that our churches and those who know him will generously supply him with the necessary funds—to carry with him when he leaves—to remove this indebtedness, so that he may begin his work with some degree of encouragement and inspiration. If he should call on any friends of missions in the East before he leaves us, they will no doubt cheerfully assist in making up this kind of an outfit.

It is right to add that the Board of Missions of the Synod of Ohio have their missionaries in Kansas, who are laboring successfully in their respective fields, in pleasant co-operation with our own from the East. So it should be. It is proper that our own missions should be represented by eastern men, who are well known to us and enjoy our confidence. The one great object in view with all who go into the field is to lay foundations for future Reformed Churches, and so to spread the kingdom and glory of Christ, our Common Head. After Mr. S. has once settled down at Emporia, he expects to make explorations of the State, to visit settlements where there are Reformed people, and, in general, to co-operate with the brethren who are already in the field in building up the walls of our Zion.

California.

Pastor Chas. Hartman, writes to us discouragingly about his work in Alameda. He has labored there faithfully and conscientiously, for over a year, but owing to a combination of circumstances his work has in a great degree been frustrated. Satan's synagogue is established there, and he is not willing to receive support from the Church without some corresponding visible results of his labors. He therefore asks the Board to assign him some other field on the Coast. Accordingly, he has been requested to remove to Oregon, where the fields are white for the harvest and where we doubt not his activity will bring forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness. We commend pastor Hartman to the confidence and esteem of the brethren in Oregon, as a co-laborer in the Lord's vineyard, and feel assured that he will prove himself an acquisition to their Classis. He has valuable qualifications for the work of a missionary among the Germans, and we believe he is well adapted to labor with success in the great harvest fields of Oregon. Classis must now attend to Alameda.

When pastor Waldecker removed from Stockton to San Francisco, somebody calling himself a clergyman—a wolf in sheep's clothing—wished to fill his place, and, as it seems, was only too successful in alienating

the simple-minded people—a considerable portion of the congregation—from their allegiance to the Reformed Church. An old woman wished to see her brother, we are told, in the pulpit, and as the sequel shows, was successful. He and his deluded followers now hold possession of the church, and consider they are doing the honest thing in seizing and holding property that belongs by the clearest right to the Reformed Church. It is a sad case, and, of course, nothing less than robbery. Here in Pennsylvania, our judges and courts would at once and without hesitation return it to its own rightful owners; but whether California justice can be relied on to that extent remains to be seen. We have our fears about it. Our ministerial brethren and others all along the coast, from California to Oregon, have been much exercised about this matter for several months past, and have done all they could to prevent this most flagrant breach of justice and honor. Pastor De Geller, of Napa, has gone into the field, and with some degree of righteous indignation has gone to work in order to strengthen the things that remain. He has obtained a following, which, although small at first, is growing. He deserves credit for his courage, and the Church may be assured that he will make the best of the case. He has the confidence of the Board, and he simply follows their advice and direction. We may have to build up again at Stockton, from foundation stone, but with the divine help we will succeed. We have our ups and downs in the missionary field; but when a house burns down, the world goes to work and builds it up again, and we as Christians may learn wisdom from this American generation around us.

As pastor De Geller will have enough to do for some time to come, amidst the ruins and debris at Stockton, it is the wish of the Board that he should devote all his time to that point, and pastor Machterheimer of Oregon has to take his place at Napa, for which it is believed that he is well qualified. In the meantime the Classis of Oregon will make provision for the mission at Seattle, on Puget Sound, where he has been laboring for a year or more with good success.

The situation of our missionary work in California received earnest and thoughtful attention from the Council at its late meeting. The conclusion arrived at was that, as pastor Hartman withdraws from Alameda, another missionary must be sent into the field without delay. We wish a person of ability who will be able to preach acceptably in both languages, an American, or a German who has been fully Americanized, so that he may be useful in the German or the English language. It is believed that the time has arrived when some attention should be paid to the establishment of English churches on the Pacific Slope. Many of our members from our English churches in the East are settling on the Coast and provision should be made for their spiritual wants in time. Besides something ought to be done for our Germans as they become English and desire to enter into English church connections. The location of a missionary, such as the one just described, by the side of our German pastors, will, it is believed, be of vast account to the future success of our work all over the State of California. But where shall we find the man, and when we have found him, where will we get the means to support and sustain him permanently—amidst storm and sunshine? These are questions which the Church as well as the Board will have to ponder and think of—for the remainder perhaps of this present prosperous year of grace. We have commenced a work in California, which with all its drawbacks is not without evidence of the divine favor; and it will not do for us now to look back—and lose all the money we have been sending over the mountains. Why might not some of our members—men of means, solid men—step forward and make up a fund for missions on the Pacific Coast, and say to us: There, go on with the work?

More regularly than formerly we have been receiving the *Kinderfreund*, our spicy little German paper published by the pastors, Fuenkeling and Waldecker, at San Francisco, Cal. Like every thing else that intends to live and accomplish something, our missions on the Pacific Coast must have a live organ. Such is the character of the *Kinderfreund*. It is also something valuable to us in the East, because it gives us a clear and intelligent view of the work already done, and still to be done, by our Church on the Western Coast. It is to us a *vade-mecum* and saves us the trouble of wading through long columns of other matter in our church papers, or of hunting up old letters, when we wish to get at a few missionary facts. Go on—Mr. Herrn Editor—and tell us as much as you can in a small space about the field in Oregon and Washington Territory, as well as in California. We wish as well as need information.

Science and Art.

INTERESTING RELIC.—Amongst the recent acquisitions from Babylonia made by the British Museum are numerous contract tablets in Babylonian cuneiform, a large fragment of early Babylonian history, and part of a hymn on the occasion of the entrance of Cyrus into Babylon.

INTERNAL GROWTH.—A curious instance of internal vegetable growth has been recorded by M. Lebl. Some potatoes kept in a cellar, and from which the sprouts were removed as fast as they formed, were split open after a time and found to contain small, but perfectly shaped tubers.

HOW TO AVOID DROWNING.—It is a well-known fact, says *The Scientific American*, that any person of average structure and lung capacity will float securely in water if care is taken to keep the hands and arms submerged and the lungs full of air. Yet in most cases people who are not swimmers immediately raise their hands above their heads and scream the moment they find themselves in deep water. The folly of such action can be impressively illustrated by means of a half empty bottle and a couple of nails, and the experiment should be repeated in every household until all the members—particularly the women and children—realize that the only chance for safety in deep water lies in keeping the hands under and the mouth shut.

Any short-necked, square-shouldered bottle will answer, and the nails can be easily kept in place by a rubber band or a string. First ballast the bottle with sand, so that it will just float with the nails pointing downward, then by turning the nails upward the bottle will be either forced under the water at once,

or will be tipped over so that the water will pour into the open mouth, and down it will go. To children the experiment is a very impressive one, and the moral of it is easily understood. It may prove a life-saving lesson.

A TYPICAL PLANT CELL.—A child's toy-balloon may afford us an illustration of what a naturalist might call a typical cell. We have in the toy simply a closed sac roughly distended by its contents, more or less perfectly spherical in shape, and affording in outline or cross-section an almost perfect circle. In the organic cell the sac is known as the cell-wall, and whatever may be enclosed by the cell-wall is called the cell contents. A typical cell would be round, spherical, but very few cells, as they occur in nature, are perfect spheres. A cell which may be spherical at the outset may change its shape in accordance with changing circumstances, so that we may say that the form of all cells which we find united to form tissues varies with the situation which such cells occupy, and the functions of the tissues themselves. That vegetable tissues, as they occur in wood, pith, leaves, flowers and fruit, are entirely composed of cells, may be easily demonstrated. All that is needed is, to take a very thin slice of any of these substances and examine with a microscope of moderate power, when the cellular structure becomes immediately apparent. So, then, all the great variety of form and color, and all the resulting beauty, which the vegetable kingdom affords, and all the varied economic value of plants, depends upon the form and contents of these little organic units—of cells. More than this: these cells are of the highest scientific interest. All the discussion of the past few years in regard to spontaneous generation and the origin of life has been a discussion of vegetable cells; and very much of all that we know about life, its activity and its mystery, has been derived from the study of the cells of growing plants.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

Items of Interest.

The Russian Government has decided to construct thirty gunboats, at a cost of 7,000,000 rubles.

The Hebrew Aid Society, of New York, is compelled to send back to Russia seventy-five exiles who are unable or unwilling to work.

Three kindergartens are to be established immediately in Washington Territory, in connection with the lowest grades of the public schools.

The teachers of Colorado are endeavoring to secure a uniform course of study in that State leading from the primary school to the university.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is to be removed from Baton Rouge to Rapides Parish, near Alexandria.

The movement for the severance of Norway from Sweden and for the establishment of a republic is assuming increased proportions. Unpleasant complications are expected.

By reason of the Jewish exodus from Russia, house property in Kief has gone down 10 per cent. in value. In South and West Russia all building operations are at a standstill.

Another Turkish press has been set up at Constantinople, and is conducted by a Turkish gentleman, the others being mostly in the hands of strangers. One of the first publications has been an almanac; the monopoly of almanacs has hitherto been in the hands of the Government.

Great difficulty is felt in organizing the new Irish Criminal Investigation Department. Respectable Irishmen won't join the force, and Englishmen are useless by their accent alone. An attempt is being made to get Irish detectives in England to go to Ireland for very high pay if the Treasury will give it.

The German Government is negotiating with the representatives of the late Prince Frederick of the Netherlands for the purchase of his palace on the Unter den Linden, at Berlin, adjoining the Emperor's palace, which it is proposed to enlarge. The price asked is 1,300,000 marks, and this the monarch declines to pay.

The late Mrs. Eleanor Parker Long, wife of Bruger B. Long, of Philadelphia, bequeathed an estate valued at \$200,000 for the establishment of a home for orphan girls in the city of Philadelphia, especially the orphan daughters of Union soldiers and firemen. This is done in compliance with a request from her mother, from whom most of her property was received.

Judge Wylie of Washington, in recently sentencing a young man to the penitentiary, said that every parent in the land should put his foot down on the trade organizations and combinations, which have the effect of bringing skilled labor here from abroad and prevent boys from becoming apprentices, and thereby cause a universal idleness among them which both tempts and drives them to crime.

The principal of Phillips Exeter Academy has sent out to the parents of his pupils a circular letter asking their opinions as to the use of tobacco by their sons. He incloses some pertinent extracts from the report of Medical Director Gibson, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis—a report, it will be remembered, which recommended the absolute interdiction of tobacco among the students as the result of many years' close observation of its evil effect upon the health of growing lads.

A correspondent of *La Justice* says the surroundings of Garibaldi's home on the Island of Caprera were of a desolate nature. Their character may be perceived from this description:—"I remember having passed the Straits of Bonifacio about thirteen years ago. A wilder bit of scenery can scarcely be imagined. On one side, the mountains of Corsica, on the other those of Sardinia, here snowy, there greyish-colored rocks. The Straits themselves are obstructed with little rocky islets through the narrow channels formed by which the sea forces its way. I have never seen anything so harsh and desert-looking as the archipelago. The only thing that presented itself on the horizon was Garibaldi's house."

Books and Periodicals.

THE PENN MONTHLY for July, 1882, contains: Result of Industrial Art-Education in Schools, by Charles G. Leland; Gregorian Plain-Song, by Burdette Mason; History of the First United States Bank, 17, by A. S. Bolles; Basilisks and Cockatrices, by Henry Phillips, Jr.; Life's Secret, by H. Hartshorne; Science, by C. F. Johnson, Jr.; University of Pennsylvania; Brief Mention; New Books. Edward Stern & Co., publishers, Nos. 125 and 127 North Seventh St., Philadelphia. Terms: \$3.00 per annum; single numbers, 30 cents.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the Living Age for June 30th and July 8th contain a number of noteworthy articles, among which are the following: The Boundaries of Astronomy, Contemporary Review; Three Months' Holiday in Norway in 1881, Macmillan; The Tower of London, Nineteenth Century; The Commercial Spirit in Modern Education, St. James's Magazine; An Eton Boy, Fortnightly Review; The Geological Influences which have Affected British History, Macmillan; Newgate: a Retrospect, Fortnightly; An Unpublished Diary written by Dean Swift, Gentleman's Magazine; Peel and Cobden, by Prof. Goldwin Smith, Nineteenth Century; The Charm of Garibaldi, Spectator; Garibaldi and Italy, Economist; Baron Frisco at Home, by W. W. Story, Blackwood. These numbers also contain the conclusion of "Lady Jane," by Mrs. Oliphant, and instalments of "The Ladies Lindores," and of "Robin," by Mrs. Parr, author of "Adam and Eve," etc., together with the usual amount of select poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

June 22d, by the Rev. E. J. Fogel, at the residence of the groom, in North Whitehall, Pa., Mr. Allen S. Balliet to Miss Ida V. Hoffman of Bradford, Pa.

June 29, by the Rev. E. J. Fogel, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. James B. Abright, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Annie S., daughter of Franklin Mickle, Esq., of Balliettsville, Pa.

In Burkettsville, on the 22d of June, 1882, by the Rev. M. L. Shuford, Mr. Adam Lorentz to Miss Lucinda Biser, daughter of the late Hon. D. S. Biser.

On the 30th of June, by the Rev. C. Clever, Dr. P. O. Wickert, of Bettsville, Seneca Co., Ohio, to Miss Georgie B. Long, of Baltimore.

Obituaries.

DIED.—Mrs. Margaret Ann Davis, wife of Mr. Lewis Davis, near Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., on the June 5, 1882, aged 41 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Margaret Ann Fennick was born in Perry Co. on the 25th day of October, 1841. Her parents, still living, are members of the Evangelical or Abright Church, and she was reared in this faith; but after her marriage with Mr. Davis they removed to Martinsburg, Pa., and there being no congregation of that church in the place, she was received into the communion of St. John's Reformed Church, where she held her membership until the time of her death. For over two years she had been a great sufferer, much of the time having been confined to her bed. With all her pains and sickness she was patiently bearing her afflictions with Christian fortitude, waiting and longing for the time when her Lord would call her to her heavenly home, of which she was so much delighted to sing. The writer, her pastor, conducted the funeral services, the sermon being preached in the church at Martinsburg, and was based on the words of Job v. 6-7. He was assisted in the services by Rev. S. Wolf of the Hickory Bottom charge, formerly the pastor of her parents, and the Rev. E. Dutt of the Lutheran Church, a friend of the family.

May God in His infinite wisdom and mercy sanctify this affliction to the spiritual and everlasting good of the husband and five orphan children who survive her, and bring them all at last, as an unbroken household in the Lord, to that rest which remaineth unto the people of God. J. D. M.

DIED.—At Tipton, Iowa, June 25th, 1882, Mrs. Mary McCoy, wife of Edward I. McCoy, Esq.

Mr. Edward I. McCoy after taking a full course in Franklin and Marshall College studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Huntington, Pa., in 1876, and in the summer of 1877 he came to Tipton, Iowa, and went into practice where he has since done a good business. In October he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moreland of near Tipton. She was a calm, quiet, and unassuming Christian lady, while at the same time she was intelligent and possessed of more than an ordinary degree of good common sense. For fifteen years prior to her marriage, she was a member of the Presbyterian Church. When she became the companion of brother McCoy she also connected herself with the Reformed Church. To say that she was a humble, earnest and devout Christian is simply saying what all her neighbors can testify to. She leaves a little daughter of twenty-two months. She had the second time become a mother a few hours before her death, and in the same coffin were the mother and babe. It was a sad sight, and yet as that large audience, for the last time, looked upon the form of the one they loved it was with the assurance that she had entered into her rest. The call came suddenly, yet we believe that she was prepared. Mrs. McCoy was the oldest child in the family of David Moreland, who many years ago came to Iowa from near Chambersburg, Pa. Brother McCoy has met with a great loss, yet he knows in whom he trusts. May her little daughter follow the beautiful example of her mother as she grows into womanhood, and we pray that she may follow her Saviour, as did her mother.

D. S. F.

Mr. Daniel Keller of Turbutville, Northumberland County, Pa., departed this life on the 12th of June, 1882, having arrived at the age of nearly 65 years.

He was born in Berks county, near Reading, where many of his friends and relatives still live, who remember him as an associate in their younger days. Early in life Mr. Keller left his native county and, after dwelling for a short time at different places along the West Susquehanna river, he finally settled at Turbutville. Here he soon became a member of the Reformed congregation and was identified with it to the end of his life. From the begin-

ning he was a warm friend of the church, and in all the struggles and trials of the congregation he was one of its most liberal supporters and faithful workers. For many years, he served the congregation either as elder, deacon, or trustee. As an officer, he was invariably prompt and faithful to his trust. Seldom was he absent from the meeting of the consistory or the worship of the sanctuary. For the prosperity of the congregation he had a constant anxiety. And though he sometimes failed in judgment and in act, as it is human to do, he was, nevertheless, a strong pillar of the church and will be greatly missed.

In all the relations of life he maintained a character of strict integrity. He was prompt to meet his obligations and engagements, and was honest in his dealings. He was a man of persevering industry and wise economy, which enabled him to secure for himself, and family the comforts of a pleasant home—an elegantly improved farm.

The Christian character and social bearing of Father Keller won for him many friends. That he was universally respected was abundantly attested by the large concourse of people that attended his funeral on the morning of the 15th of June. Every available seat in the large church was occupied. The divine service began at the house, where the Rev. J. K. Millet delivered an appropriate German discourse. At the church the writer, and late pastor, preached on the text, "He was a faithful man and feared God above many," Nehemiah 7: 2.

Z. A. Y.

Acknowledgments.

BETHANY ORPHANS' HOME, WOMELSDORF, PA.

Received at Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa. Unknown \$5 00. Jacob Reutheiler, Phila., 1 00. D B ALBRIGHT, Supt.

FOR BUILDING FUND.

From Rev D B Shuey, New Providence Pa, \$5 00.
Nelson Dyron, do, do, do, 5 00. F W Helm, do, do, do, 3 00. Daniel Helm, do, do, do, 3 00. Samuel W Herrh, do, do, do, 2 00. A H Helm, do, do, do, 2 00. Mary Eekman, do, do, do, 1 00. Anna Eekman, do, do, do, 1 00. Josiah Keen, do, do, do, 3 00. Mary Keen, do, do, do, 5 00. Mrs Joseph Foulk, do, do, do, 1 00. James A Meek, do, do, do, 5 00. C B Kerr, do, do, do, 3 00. Jacob Keen, do, do, do, 5 00. Elias M Keen, do, do, do, 2 00. Samuel Keen, do, do, do, 2 00. John Johnson, do, do, do, 2 00. Adam Keen, do, do, do, 2 00. Geo W Hensel, do, do, do, 25 00. Mrs Geo W Hensel, do, do, do, 10 00. Mary J Ramsey, do, do, do, 5 00. Ann Reynolds, do, do, do, 3 00. Daniel D Hays, do, do, do, 5 00. Wm J Hess Jr, do, do, do, 2 00. T L Thompson, do, do, do, 1 00. Henry Keen, do, do, do, 2 00. Samuel A Keen, do, do, do, 1 00. Cyrus S Barr, do, do, do, 50c. Henry H Keen, do, do, do, 1 00. Mary A Leaman, do, do, do, 2 00. H H Lefever, do, do, do, 50c. John W Ferguson, do, do, do, 1 00. C M Hess, do, do, do, 1 00. Aldus Aument, do, do, do, 1 00. Abraham Dennis, do, do, do, 5 00. Catharine A Pannebecker, do, do, do, 5 00. Aaron Schweinhart, do, do, do, 50c. Galen J P Raub, do, do, do, 5 00. Mrs Leander T Hensel, do, do, do, 5 00. Charles C Hensel, do, do, do, 2 00. Elizabeth Lefever, do, do, do, 3 00. Maria Schweinhart, do, do, do, 1 00. Christian Hertzler, do, do, do, 1 00. D M Buffenmyer, do, do, do, 3 00. Elizabeth Shaub, do, do, do, 50c. Elias Givvin, do, do, do, 1 00. John K Givvin, do, do, do, 1 00. Robert Givvin, do, do, do, 1 00. John Lauder, do, do, do, 1 00. J N Keen, do, do, do, 25c. Magdalena Kerr, do, do, do, 50c. Henry Herrh Jr, do, do, do, 50c. Rebecca Hess, do, do, do, 1 00. Susan Lefever, do, do, do, 50c. A Mader, Union Depot, Pa, 5 00. Keller's Church, Bucks Co Pa, Rev A F Ziegler, 17 73. Applebachville, do, do, do, 4 68. A Pies, do, do, do, 4 64. D B ALBRIGHT, Supt.

HOME MISSIONS.

HARRISBURG, July 5, 1882.
Statement of monies received by the undersigned for Home Missions since last acknowledgment, viz:
Per Rev D B Shuey, treas Lane Classis, from Bethany chg \$8 50. Elizabethtown, do, do, 5 00. New Holland do 53 25. Reamstown do 6 65. Bethany do 23 50. Millerstown do 15 00. \$109 90
Per Rev Wm M Deatrick, treas Mercersburg Clas, from Mont Alto chg 1 22. Friends Cove do 10 00. London do (com alma) 3 61. Mercersburg do 6 01. Trinity ch, Mercersburg, 27 26. Christian Soc of do 100 00. Waterstreet chg 90 00. Altoona do 32 83. Greencastle do 12 43. Woodcock Valley do 9 00. \$292 36
From Martinsburg chg 31 00. Greencastle (additional) 2 00. Schellsburg chg, 7 43. Yellow Creek chg, 25 00. McConnellsburg chg, 1 73. Bedford chg, 45 00. Dunning's Creek chg, 33 00. Sulphur Springs chg, 3 44. Collection at meeting of Mercersburg Clas 14 75. Shippensburg chg 25 00. St Thomas chg 20 00. \$213 55
Per D B Mauger, treas Gosh'n Classis from Rev Huber 91 75. Treas Shoeder 34 03. Rev Keller 24 15. \$149 93
Per Dr Isaac Lefever, treas W Susq Classis, from Centre Hall chg 14 37. White Deer 30 57. Lewisburg chg 33 38. Mifflinburg chg, 18 69. Stein's Grove chg, 71 27. Ref Ch, Harrisburg, \$5 00. Rev W A Haastres treas \$168 30
Per Rev D Y Heisler, treas of E Pa Classis, \$371 72
Per Geo Hill, treas E Suq Classis, \$200 00
Per Dr N S Straesburger, treas Lehigh Clas, from I G Gerhart, treas Tobikon Classis, from S Easton congregation \$19 18. Do S S 9 67. Bethlehem cong 27 68. Do S S 5 55. Saltzburg S S 4 16. Williams Township cong 26 84. Leidsytown cong 12 00. Tincum cong 11 10. Riegelsville cong 30 00. Indian Creek cong 59 70. Keller's cong 22 00. Durham cong 41 00. Lower Saucon cong 90 00. Friedensville cong 11 00. \$369 88
Per Rev S S Miller, treas Md Classis from Jefferson chg, of which \$10 is for Ridgely Mission, \$49 00. Mt Moriah chg 31 03. Westminster chg, of which \$20 is for Ridgely Mission, 41 93. Manchester chg, \$10 for Ridgely Mission, 29 00. Mt Pleasant chg, \$2 for Ridgely Mission, 13 00. \$163 96
From Ev'l Ref Ch, Frederick, 181 83. Do for Iowa 25 00. Glade chg 40 00. Hagerstown chg, for Ridgely, 8 00. Clear Spring chg, \$2 for do, 30 00. Jefferson chg 26 00. Burkettville chg 4 00. Emmittsburg chg 21 20. \$336 03
Per Wm Gassman, treas Wymer Miss Soc of Zion's Ref Ch, Hagerstown Md, \$61 00
Per Rev Dr Thos S Johnston, treas Lebanon Clas, from Swartzwald cong \$29 50. Tulpehocken cong 40 00. \$69 50
From Schaefferstown chg 12 37. St John's Ref Ch, Lebanon, 50 00. St John's Ref Ch, Reading, 10 00. \$72 37
Per Chas Santos, treas Gen Synod's Bd Home Miss, dividend received on Adeline Dechant legacy investment, \$13 60
Per Rev J A Hoffheins, treas of Va Classis for Iowa Miss, \$10 00
Per C A Shultes, treas Zion's Classis, from Carlisle Ref cong \$20 00. Christ Ch chg 9 81. Balance in treasury 7 60. \$37 41
From Landisburg chg, St Peter's cong, \$11 85. Christ Ch chg, 23 92. Kreitz Creek chg 7 00. St John's cong, McKnightstown, 5 50. \$53 27
Per Rev J S Stahr, Look Haven chg, \$18 26
Per Rev W H Snyder, pastor Ref Salem Ch, Harrisburg, \$80 00
Per I Hannaberry, from St John's Mission, Talbot Co Md, 73
Per Rev Dr J O Miller, from Mission Soc'y of Trinity Ref Ch, York Pa, \$100 00
Per Jno J Nissley, treas Synod, 6 months' interest on Locke legacy investment, \$45 00
Total \$3468 03
WM H SNIDER, Treasurer.

The Messenger.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Rev. J. H. SECHLER,
Rev. D. B. LADY,
Rev. A. R. KREMER.

Synodical Editors.

To CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way, that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts. For Terms, see First page.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882.

A SIGNIFICANT AND PROPER ACTION.

Any one who has studied the current of religious events, must have noted the tendency among the Presbyterians, and indeed among nearly all Peto-baptists, to put practical slight upon baptism and especially upon the relation of baptized children of the Church. The comparatively few baptisms of infants and the loose relations granted to them as subjects, has startled journalists, pastors, and theological professors; and anti-peto-baptists have not failed to make capital out of the apparent neglect, urging it as an argument that no stress is put upon the administration of the Sacrament to children after all.

We are glad to find that the state of things has awakened our Presbyterian brethren, to a sense of the importance of covenant relations. At the late meeting of the General Assembly, in Springfield, Ill., the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, asked that the relation of baptized children to the Church should secure a better recognition, and the Assembly's Committee recommend the following action:

"1. Churches are urged to keep a full permanent roll of all baptized children, and to carefully note their public confession of Christ, their passing beyond the care and watch of the Church, or their removal by death.

"2. When parents with their families are dismissed to other churches, the names of baptized children who have neither come to years of discretion nor become communicants should be embraced in the certificate given."

We see it noted too, that the church register prepared by the Presbyterial Board, makes provision for the full names of the baptized children of any parents who may be received into any congregation from another.

This is a move in the right direction, and the suggestion should be heeded in our own communion. It is well known that the baptized child in the Presbyterian Church has a right to claim all the privileges of a Communicant unless such privileges have been forfeited by a palpable breaking away from the fold. They are also subject to discipline. In our own Church the rite by which baptized children are received into full communion, is only what the term implies—a confirmation of what is involved in Baptism. The whole movement to which we refer is significant, and will properly call special attention, not only to the baptism of infants, but to the care and nurture they have a right to expect at the hands of the Church.

We are glad to find that the Maryland Classis has awakened to the propriety of having shorter reports of the annual meetings of our Church judicatories. Certainly the complaint made is a just one, and people throughout our bounds will agree that some improvement should be made in that direction. A reference to our files will show that we suggested the change years ago, but our ministers did not then seem to be prepared for it. Some thought the MESSENGER was intended to publish proceedings in the old form, and that anything different would be a daring innovation upon time-honored customs. Some of the stated clerks, too, took up the impression that our suggestion was a reflection upon them, which was far from our thoughts. It was partly in their defence that we proposed the change, arguing that as newspaper reports were not, after all, of official weight, the detailed record might be reserved for the minute books.

Our correspondent, whose communication on this subject we publish last week, writes to explain that not only shorter reports, but reports of a different cast and character are demanded by the people. He is right.

A correspondent, whose communication might be misjudged if printed as sent to us, thinks the article published in the MESSENGER some time ago by "X" in regard to St. Paul's Orphans' Home, does injustice, by implication at least, to former

Superintendents of the Institution. He does not object to the good word spoken for the new Superintendent, but would like a more marked recognition of those who have formerly held the position. Certainly our correspondent is right in emphasizing the fact that one man soweth and another reapeth. It is often harder work to clear the ground and quarry the stone than to put up the building, although those who go through the drudgery get little credit, while those who enter upon that whereon they have bestowed no labor, have all the praise. We cannot think, however, that "X" intended to imply that such men as Limberg, Thompson, and Stauffer have been failures. When the early struggles of the Home at Butler are written up the work of these men cannot be overlooked.

But our correspondent thinks that "X" put the new Superintendent in a false position, if he expects his knowledge and love of children to build up the Home without the sympathy and help of the Church. In this too he is certainly right. There is no greater error in any department of work than to suppose that the delinquencies of Church members are to be made up simply by putting a new man at the helm.

MR. CHILDS' DINNER FOR THE NEWS-BOYS.

The fact that the last week's MESSENGER was partly struck from the press on the 4th of July, prevented us from making any reference to "Glorious Independence Day" in that issue. We do not know how our ministerial and lay brethren spent it, whether at church pic-nics, or in the quiet of home joys. We make reference to the way we put in some of its hours, only because it should be of general interest.

Through the courtesy of our old School-mate, A. M. Spangler, Esq., we looked in upon the "Newsboys" of Philadelphia, as they enjoyed the dinner given to them at Belmont Mansion, by Mr. Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the Ledger. The extra-pious class who have big ideas of Theology and propriety, and no conception of the humanity upon which Christianity is to fit, might have had no interest in what we saw; but those who have any appreciation of things "as they are," would have enjoyed it hugely. Part of the fun was in going to the depot in advance, and seeing the assemblage of "the boys," and witnessing the Colonel's management of his Falstaff regiment. Militia Parade-day at Mercersburg in 1846, and the marshalling of the Goethean hosts, was nothing to compare to it. The "boys" were numerous, prompt, sharp and entertaining. They scrambled over the trucks of the baggage master, only to help him push his car, of course, and when he would get after one of them, twenty others would take the place of the fugitive. They aided a milkman, to the detriment of his cans of chalk and water. There were a few ticket scalpers among them, and more than a few who were sharp as Third-street brokers. We interviewed only one little fellow. He had torn shirt and pants, and wore an old-fashioned truncated sugar-loaf soldier's cap, minus the stiff plume. Was not a news-boy proper—did not belong to the recruits, who joined the fraternity the day before, in the spirit of scholars who go to Sunday School a week in advance of excursions. "No; he was only a poor relation who wanted a smell at the grate above the restaurant. A gratuity of ten cents, was a signal for the announcement that "Billy had come to his fortune," and started the inquiry as to whether Mr. Childs himself had not appeared upon the grounds. The regulars knew their benefactor too well for that, but they gave "Billy" three cheers, and hoped he would get in at the end of the line. But the Colonel, with his aids, managed his forces admirably. Some of the soldiers played leap-frog in procession, an occasional one keeping position on the shoulders of his file leader, but the ten car-loads got off in good style, the Matthew Baird Band playing patriotic airs, and the boys singing, "We won't come home till morning."

Seven hundred and sixty plates were laid at Belmont Mansion, and every one had a boy opposite to it. And the main fun was to see those boys go for the roast beef and ham, and the vegetables and lemonade. An Iowa cyclone raiding a wooden town was nothing to it. The devastation was marked only by the debris of lettuce leaves, orange peels and grease spots. Then the rythmical clink of knives and forks all along the line, and the three cheers given for the ice cream and Mr. Childs was inspiring as the thrill of a life and the beat of a drum.

No one can tell the possibilities that are in those boys with their natural talents and

street education; but the man who lays hold of that element of human nature, and encourages it to drift and virtue is a public benefactor. Mr. Childs has long been noted for his princely hospitality to distinguished men of the world, but in nothing has he done a better work than inviting the poor, the lame, and the halt to a supper.

THE REFORMED QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The contents of the July number are: Art. I. The Allegorical Poetry of England, by Prof. William M. Nevins, LL. D. Art. II. Triumphs, Hopes, and Aims of Russia, by J. O. Johnson, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Art. III. Wilford Hall's New Philosophy, by Rev. John J. Swander, A. M., Tiffin, Ohio. Art. IV. Pentateuch Criticism: Its History and Present State, by Prof. F. A. Gast, D. D. Art. V. A day on the Mount of Olives. Art. VI. Cicero as a Moral Philosopher, by Rev. A. R. Kremer, A. M. Art. VII. The way of Life; Baccalaureate Address to the graduating class of '82, by the President of Franklin and Marshall College. Art. VIII. Church Debts, by Rev. George H. Johnson.

The above table speaks for itself. It gives a variety of subjects, and they are all of general interest. The names of contributors furnish assurance that the topics are treated in an able and living way.

Leaving the present number out of sight, however, we may take this occasion to speak of this general character of the Review. It is not now the organ of any party in our Church, but a channel through which men of different views may express their opinions in a free manly way for the common good of all who wish to learn. Each contributor is responsible for what he writes. In former numbers, various opinions have been set forth, in treating of the Atonement, for instance, as looked at from different stand-points. There has been no conflict in the views presented, and all that the brethren have to do is to come to an understanding about the terms, and to allow for the lights and shades that are thrown upon the landscape as these are seen from the position of the beholder. Discussions of this kind will help to remove misunderstandings, and no man, who wishes to rise above partisan prejudices, to the broad realm of Catholic truth can object to them. We find questions of doctrine polity and worship discussed in a free way in other denominations, and no one is offended by it. It will serve as a sad comment upon our church life, if men get into that position of mind which will not allow brethren to vary in their views of non-essentials without the cry of "heresy." We just want such a Review to help the "Peace movement."

MIAMI CLASSIS AND TEMPERANCE.

In the Stated Clerk's report, as published in the *Christian World*, we find the following:

"Pastors and consistories were urged to exercise stricter discipline against all forms of vice, and especially the monster vice of intemperance, and to inculcate sound Christian sentiments on the subject of intemperance by precept and example."

This is sound doctrine, and we commend it to the favorable consideration of all Christian people. The doctrine is not new in the Reformed Church, by any means, yet a little stirring up on it may do no harm. So the Miami Classis thought, and so we think too. The ideas which prevail throughout our entire denomination in this country, concerning the Divine constitution and nature of the Church, have shaped the general views held by our people on the subject of temperance; or, to speak more definitely, on the means of promoting it. Perhaps no other branch of the Church stands on equally solid ground on this subject. As a Church we have not been carried away by every gust that came puffing along in the plausible name of temperance. We have not done much in the way of processions with banners and horns. We (as a Church) never believed that the millennium would be brought in through the instrumentality of temperance movements, so called, even if temperance in the restricted sense, as here considered, should thereby become universal. But, while not quarrelling with any of the various efforts outside of religion and the Church to decrease drunkenness, the sentiment has always prevailed among us, that the good work—yea, the best of this kind—could be done better by the means divinely secured to the Church than in any other way.

Let temperance organizations of all kinds, legislatures, cabinets, civil tribunals and grand juries, all cry aloud and spare not, against "the monster vice of intem-

perance"; yet all such zeal will be of poor account in the end, if the spiritual grace lodged in the Church is not permitted to exert its saving power in men. And men in the Church itself are not all proof against the improper use of strong drink. Therefore, judgment must begin at the house of God. The church is the grand reformatory institution. Not that persons of depraved character should be received as members of it without a change of heart and life, and then reformed; but that members should be held to strict account in it for their conduct, and that, among other things, they must not at the risk of expulsion, yield to the vice of intemperance. It is the duty of the authorities in every Christian congregation to exercise strict discipline against all offenders of this kind, and insist upon it that no one shall dare to join righteousness with unrighteousness, by partaking of the Lord's table and of the table of devils.

Only let the world see that the Church means what she says, when requiring candidates for admission to renounce the world, the flesh, and the devil. Let the world see that the Church holds temperance to be a Christian virtue that is essential to Christian character. Then the world will see that the Church is the true temperance society. Let the Church act in the matter as if there were no temperance societies, and no laws for the suppression of drunkenness; at the same time encouraging every proper effort beyond her jurisdiction, whether of a social or legal character, that has for its object the expulsion of the demon of intemperance from our land. K.

Communications.

WESTMORELAND CLASSIS.

Westmoreland Classis convened in the forty-first annual sessions in the Pine Run Reformed Church, Westmoreland county, Pa., Thursday, June 1, 1882. In the absence of the retiring president, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg preached the opening sermon from Colossians 2: 10. Rev. B. B. Ferer was elected president.

The parochial reports from the charges showed that the laborers in this portion of the Lord's vineyard had been abundant in labors during the past year. In the morning they sowed their seed, and in the evening they withheld not their hand. Whilst, like Paul and Apollos, they planted and watered God gave the increase. Though like the disciples of our blessed Lord, encountering opposition, hindrances, trials and difficulties in endeavoring to build up the kingdom of God upon earth, and save men, yet they too could report, "Lord, even the devils are subject to us through Thy name." The health of the ministers in the main has been good with one exception.

The following resolution was put on record as regards the afflicted brother.

Resolved, That Classis hereby tenders its hearty sympathy to Bro. McConnell, and pray God's richest blessing to rest upon him during his remaining days.

Each elder answered the constitutional questions propounded. From their reports and statements it was shown that they, with their respective pastors, had been taking an active part in the ministry, so far as it has to do with pastoral oversight and rule. They had not been idle, but had rendered abundant and efficient support to their pastors in their respective fields.

As regards Missions, Classis feels morally bound to use all proper means to further the holy cause, and in order that this may be done the following resolutions were placed on record:—

1. That Classis hold a missionary meeting on Saturday evening. 2. That each minister be requested to preach on the subject of Missions in all his congregations during the Epiphany season. 3. That in harmony with the action of Synod at Greensburg, Missionary Festivals or Conventions be held in the several charges, and that ministers and people be requested to attend them, and aid in circulating missionary intelligence among the people. 4. That we heartily approve of a department of Missions in the MESSENGER, and overture the editor of the MESSENGER and the Superintendent of Missions to give us at least one column a week on this important subject. 5. That we heartily recommend the cause of Foreign Missions to our pastors and charges, requesting them to contribute liberally towards this worthy object, taking at least one collection a year in each congregation for Foreign Missions and St. Paul's Orphans' Home. 6. That a committee of two ministers, who can speak and preach in the German language, be appointed to explore the territory of this Classis, to learn whether it would be expedient to employ a German missionary.

The items in the Minutes of Synod claiming the attention of Classis, were duly considered and acted on. From the roll-call it was seen that every minister had been active in the circulation of the Church Periodicals.

The circular from the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary asking aid to sustain their work called forth the following:

Resolved, That the different pastors be instructed to hold a collection in each of their congregations for the benefit of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, on the first or second Sunday in July next, and remit the same to the Treasurer of Classis, who shall in due time, send the same to the Treasurer of the Seminary.

In regard to the temperance sentiment that was spread over our land, challenging the attention of men, and causing them to think and reflect, the following action was taken:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Classis that the Temperance Reform is one of the most important at present before the American people, and that we earnestly urge the officers and members of the Church within the bounds of this Classis, to give it their

earnest and hearty support, and take all legitimate and proper means to abolish and make forever impossible, the soul destroying traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The Scott Dale congregation was detached from the Mount Pleasant charge, and constituted a pastoral charge, and the Tri Synodic Board of Missions was requested to take this charge under its care, appropriating \$150 per annum, Classis guaranteeing the payment of the same, providing the members pay at least \$350 toward the support of a pastor.

Licentiate A. A. Black, who was received by Classis, having received a call from the Salem charge, was appointed supply for the St. James congregation for the coming year.

The Salina charge was placed under the care of a committee consisting of Licentiate A. A. Black, Revs. J. Dotterer, and S. H. Eisenberg.

The Sessions of Classis, as well as the religious services connected with them, were well attended by the members of the congregation and the citizens of the neighborhood generally. All seemed interested and edified. The members of Classis fared sumptuously every day. Bro. Dotterer's people seemed to vie with each other in making their guests comfortable and happy. Their kindness and hospitality will long be remembered by the members of the Classis of 1882. May the Lord richly bless pastor and people for their kindness, love, and hospitality.

Classis having finished the business on Saturday night, adjourned to meet on Sunday night after divine service for the final religious services connected with the adjournment of Classis.

On Sunday evening, after an excellent sermon by Rev. R. P. Thomas, who organized this congregation twenty-two years ago, and who was on a visit here at the time, Classis was called to order, and in the quiet evening hours of the Lord's Day closed her interesting sessions in appropriate solemn religious services, in which not only the members, but the congregation heartily engaged, after which the benediction was pronounced, and Classis stood adjourned.

J. F. SNYDER,
Stated Clerk.

Statistics.—Ministers, 15; congregations, 25; members, 3,221; unconfirmed members, 2,482; baptisms—infants, 267; adults, 10; confirmed, 181; received by certificate 157; communion, 2,971; dismissed, 95; erasure of names, 60; deaths, 73; Sunday-schools, 22; Sunday-school scholars, 1,999; students for the ministry, 4; benevolent purposes, \$2,180.91; congregational purposes, \$18,077.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

Now and then we see a reference in THE MESSENGER concerning the Swiss settlements in the South, and calling upon the Church to see to these brethren, and bring them into our connection. Now a German settlement has also been made at Patchogue, L. I., and I suppose some one will draw the attention of the Church to these families also. Much is said to the Church about their wants, and their claims upon us, and about our duties to them as Swiss. But whose business is it to look after such matters? Do we not have a Board of Missions, and do we not have a Superintendent of Missions? What are they for? Are they only to look after established interests, to make and pay appropriations to present missionaries, and act on their reports? Is it not their duty to increase our missionary operations, to carry the Gospel wherever new establishments may be made, and attend to such very things as these communications call for? Why then not let these matters rest where they belong, and stop twitting the Church about it. Let our Board and our Missionary Bishop attend to these matters and all will be right.

Our ministers have a fashion to stand and look at each other when anything is to be done, until the time for action has passed. Then resolutions are generally passed directing some one to try and redeem the lost opportunity. We are noted for being slow and easy as long as we may, until some one else has the pile; then we are remarkably active but unsuccessful. While we are debating whether to stew, roast, or broil, some one else has caught the hare and is enjoying it.

J. S. HARTZEL.

Girty, Pa., July 1.

REPORT

On the State of Religion and Morals in Lancaster Classis.

Your committee on the State of Religion and Morals begs leave to offer the following report:—

Through the goodness of God, our Heavenly Father, we have been permitted to meet in annual session,—to review the labors of the past year, to devise ways and means for the continuance and furtherance of the work of the Lord in the year before us, and to counsel together with reference to the things pertaining to Christ's kingdom.

For the blessings that have been vouchsafed unto us by the great Head of the church, and for the measure of success in spiritual and temporal things in our midst during the past classical year, we would render unto the Lord unfeigned thanks and devout gratitude.

From the parochial reports placed in our hands, we learn that our ministers and pastors have been active as usual in their respective fields of labor, and that their efforts have been generally crowned with success. That they have not labored in vain in the Lord.

This comes to view in the ingathering of precious souls, and the accessions which have been made to the various congregations, as learned in the statistical reports,—and the increased spirituality and liberality, of which nearly all the reports speak.

There is one noticeable feature in the several reports before us, which is a matter for rejoicing, which shows progress in the right direction, and which is a good evidence of better health and more spiritual life in the churches. And that is, an increase in the contributions for benevolence.

Without comparing the amount contributed this year with former years, we infer this from what a number of the pastors say in their parochial reports, when they speak of increased interest and liberality in the benevolent operations of the church. And yet we are aware there is room for great improvement in this particular, and that it requires the prayers and united efforts of pastors and consistories to reach anything like a proper standard in this very important matter of practical church work.

The training of the young, and of the old in the catechetical class has not been neglected. All our pastors report classes under instruction during, at least, part of the year, and in some instances, large accessions, and in all, some accessions have resulted from such training.

The attendance upon the stated means of grace has been encouraging. The Word has been preached from Sunday to Sunday to devout and attentive, if not always large, audiences. The Sacraments administered regularly, and the important work of the Sunday-school received its due attention.

Church edifices have, in a number of instances, been improved and beautified, at considerable expense, thus affording greater facility for Church and Sunday school work, and rendering our sanctuaries more attractive to such as gather in them for worship, while all the reports breathe forth a spirit of progress and new life. While all our ministers have reason for thankfulness and rejoicing, we find there is also, on the other hand, reason for sorrow and cause for complaint, because of the coldness and indifference of some and the faithfulness of others. There are such who have a name to live but are dead, who do not measure up to their full privileges and duty, who, loving the form of godliness, deny the power thereof.

With but few exceptions, the different pastors enjoyed health and strength, sufficient to engage in their work without interruption. And it is a matter of profound gratitude to God that the lives of all the ministers of our Classis have been precious in His sight, so that not one has dropped out of our ranks and been removed from our midst by death.

The reaper death has, however, been busy in the ranks of our Church members. Old and young have been gathered by Him. Quite a number have, since our last annual meeting, been removed from the church on earth, and taken to the church in heaven, entered, as we trust, into that rest which remaineth for the people of God. Let us endeavor to be faithful in the discharge of all our duties; faithful unto death, and we shall receive the crown of life.

Respectfully submitted,
STEPHEN SCHWEITZER,
Chairman.

FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

It may safely be said that no more refined or cultured audience ever occupied the Academy of Music than was assembled therein June 30th, during the twelfth annual commencement exercises of the Allentown Female College. The attendance was also extremely large, not a single seat remaining unoccupied. On the stage were the graduates and prominent friends of the college and education. The members of the class were attired in rich and costly toilettes, and their grace, beauty and loveliness made them the cynosure of all eyes and elicited numerous comments of admiration. The young ladies also showed that they had made excellent use of their time at college. They acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner and the pride displayed thereat by their admiring friends was quite pardonable under the circumstances. As the exercises progressed the open space in front of the stage gradually assumed a novel appearance, being filled with mounds of gifts and presents from parents, relatives and admiring friends, and a number of lovely bouquets lent a sweet and delicious fragrance to a scene that was exceedingly pleasing to the sight. The order and decorum was most excellent, the disturbing element, so painfully annoying at former night commencements, being conspicuous by its absence.

Rev. Dr. Heister opened the exercises with prayer. The graduating class numbered ten young ladies, who all read essays. The Salutatory was delivered by Miss Alice V. Kern, of Coopersburg.

Before the Valedictory was pronounced, Rev. Hofford, President of the College, presented the diplomas to the graduating class. The President addressed the young ladies at some length, pointing out to them the way to be followed to make them useful and happy members of society and the Church. He closed with feeling words of parting council and good wishes, ending with the benediction upon the end of their school years and the beginning of their life, what he hoped, would be a long life of usefulness.

The Valedictory was now delivered by Miss Anna R. Cooper, of Allentown. Rev. I. K. Loose, of Bethlehem, now stepped to the front of the stage, and interrupted the exercises, and in a very appropriate speech, referred to Rev. Hofford's connection with the Female College, and returned to him the thanks of the Board of Trustees, and on their behalf, presented to him a splendid silver ice pitcher, salver and goblets. Rev. Hofford in a few happy words acknowledged his gratitude for the token of regard.

A gold medal offered by the Alumnae Association for the best reader at the commencement exercises, was awarded by the committee to Miss Jennie S. Leh, of Allentown. The address were all well written and well read. The music rendered by the graduating class was of a high order. This was one of the best and most advanced classes. The Alumnae of the Allentown Female College now number ninety-two.

At the close of the exercises, four little misses, distributed to the graduates an immense collection of packages, bouquets, floral designs and baskets of fruit, the substantial tokens of friendship and interest of relatives and friends.

This is the first time that these exercises were held in the morning. It is certainly a wise change, as this morning's experience shows, as the former uncomfortable crush and the annoying noise and interruptions were unknown this morning. The audience preserved a perfect quiet, much to the comfort of all present and of advantage to the essayist.

The exercises were then closed with the Apostolic benediction. After the commencement exercises in the Academy of Music, were brought to a close, the Alumnae, Scholars, Trustees and their friends had a collation and Alumnae meeting at the College. Dr. Martin, mayor of Allentown, acted as master of ceremonies with grace and dignity. Toasts were popped and responded to as follows: "The Alumnae of the Allentown Female College." Rev. D. F. Brendle responded, "The Allentown Female College." Rev. W. Z. Snyder, "Muhlenberg College." President Sadtler, "The Influence of Female Education." Rev. Gernant, "The Press." Morris Hoats, Esq., "The Ladies." Hon. A. B. Longaker.

After all had been richly feasted, both in mind and body, the young ladies made ready to return with their friends and parents to

their homes. This was decidedly the pleasant occasion in the history of the Allentown Female College. This institution ranks among the first in our country, as an Educational school for daughters. The fall session will open on September the 4th, 1882. B.

BOSTON MISSION.

What has become of the Boston Mission? For a while we heard or read a good deal about it, and we thought in a very short time an English missionary would be sent to the help of Bro. Schwartz. But for a long time the oracles have been silent and nothing has been heard about Boston.

It was the writer's pleasure a few days ago to read a private letter from Bro. Schwartz. In it he spoke of the opportunity which now presented itself of reducing his debt \$5,000 or \$7,000, if he had but the means of paying the balance of a first mortgage note held by one of the Boston banks. This note of \$30,000 is now offered for \$25,000, and could, perhaps, be obtained for less, but, alas, that amount was not at hand and he knew not where to obtain it.

What saddened him most of all, however, was the fact that he was left to labor alone, without, apparently, any sympathy on the part of the Church. Although anxious to have an English brother sent to his assistance in the way of starting an English enterprise, as yet none had been sent. It is this that we wish to advocate in this article.

With an English missionary, Bro. Schwartz would willingly and heartily co-operate. He feels the necessity of having an English pastor by his side. He is himself compelled to perform many services in English, and members of his church are continually passing over into the English churches of the city. Hence he is anxious to have by him an English pastor and congregation.

Why should not the Board send out some earnest young man well qualified to represent our church in the literary centre of the country? Why should not the old Eastern Synod or some Classis of it take this matter specially in hand and become foster mother to a Mission in Boston, as the Maryland Classis to the Mission in Washington? Surely there are as good prospects there as in any city in the land, and missionary effort will cost no more there than elsewhere.

May we not hope then that soon we shall hear that an energetic young man has been sent to Boston as pioneer English Missionary of the Reformed Church.

REPORT

On the State of Religion in Westmoreland Classis.

In the name of the Lord. Amen. There is a sense of the word miracle in which it may be applied to the ordinary processes of nature. A great philosopher said there were two things which filled him with the profoundest astonishment, the starry heavens above, and the moral law in his heart. From the birth and growth of an insect to the origin and revolutions of a planet, the operations of the material universe are grand and wonderful. The mystery of universal life is well fitted to inspire the observer of its manifestations with reverence for its creator. "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork."

The pastoral reports bring before us the varied record of a still more stupendous wonder-work—the great miracle of grace. Many a zealous Paul has been planting. Many an eloquent Apollos has been watering. The same God, who is over all, has given the increase. Life is aggressive. It bursts through the obstacles which stand in the way of its growth. Grace is also aggressive. The power of the Spirit is not bound. It, too, bursts through the limitation of the heart's natural depravity, the fallen condition of the world and the slavery into which souls have been brought under the dominion of Satan. Slowly and surely the work goes on; first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.

We have no suspensions of the ordinary laws of the workings of Divine grace to record. The kingdom of heaven has not been coming among us with much observation. There has been no great pentecostal shower of the Spirit that quickeneth the new life. Nothing of a nature to call out the interest of those who, like the Athenians in the days of the Apostle, spend all their time in hearing or recounting some new thing, has characterized the history of the past year. But a most astonishing miracle has, none the less, been going on among us all the time. The gospel has been preached. The Sacraments have been given to men. Immortal beings have turned from darkness to light. Souls have been saved from death. Multitudes of sins have been hidden. Many a star has been added to the Christian toiler's crown of rejoicing.

There is no grander and more wonderful spectacle under the sun than that of a company of youths standing around the sacred altar in the house of God and taking upon themselves, before men and angels, the vows of confirmation. The good seed has been sown. The Holy Spirit, like the dew of the Hermon, has watered and nourished the tender plant. It has resulted in the conscious consecration of the soul to God. The power of God unto salvation has been at hand. At the dawn of fresh manhood or womanhood, the world, the flesh and the devil are renounced, and the youth becomes the willing servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. The Christian pastor not only witnesses and rejoices over this miracle of grace, but has the bliss, as well as the profound astonishment of knowing, that he is an instrument in the hands of God in bringing it about.

During the year the church in our bounds has been faithfully fulfilling her mission as a "friend to grace" to help men on to God. The pastor has stood at the door of entrance to life, and has welcomed into her fold, by a new birth of water and the Spirit, those who had been born of the flesh. He has fed the flock of Christ committed to her care. He has stood at the iron gate of death. He has seen it become the golden gate of life. He has pressed the hand of the dying saint, wondering at the composure with which a Christian can die. He has cheered the faint and weary. He has reproved the unruly. He has warned and admonished those who were out of the way. It is a laborious work. It is an exhausting work. But its rewards are unspeakable and full of glory.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID B. LADY,
Chairman.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.

On July 2nd, Licentiate A. A. Black, late of Springton Co., Pa., was ordained to the gospel ministry, and installed prior over the Salem charge, Westmoreland Co., Pa., by a committee consisting of Revs. J. V. Love, J. F. Snyder, and C. R. Dieffenbach.

Brother Black enters upon this first field of ministerial labor with very encouraging prospects of success. It is a pleasing coincidence that the chairman of the committee confirmed Brothers Black, and Isenberg of Latrobe, while pastor of the Waterstreet charge in Huntingdon County, and in after years assisted at their ordination and installation. The chairman naturally feels a little proud of these, and other spiritual sons in the ministry, and of others whom he confirmed, who are doing good service for the Master. The old Waterstreet charge has one well in giving at least five of her best young men for the work of the ministry—four of whom have already been ordained within the last few years, and one other who is a Senior at the Theological Seminary at Lancaster. May they all be eminently successful, as they all promise to be, and may there be many more to follow "from that good old charge, ever dear to the heart of the writer."

J. W. L.

MARYLAND CLASSIS

Your committee on State of Religion and Morals respectfully report:

We have cause for devout gratitude to Almighty God as we look back over the past year. "O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever."

The lives of all our pastors have been spared, and with two exceptions all were enabled to attend to their duties during the entire year. Two were obliged by ill-health to desist for a time from their labors. One of these has recovered and is again at his post, for which we rejoice with him and give thanks to the great Physician, and the other is improving and hopes soon to be able to resume his work; with him we sympathize and pray God his hopes may speedily be realized. Several have been called to pass through seasons of affliction and trial in the sickness or death of members of their families, some of our number being detained by this cause from our present meeting. While one name has dropped from our roll, two have been added so that our number is increased. Our Christian sympathy is extended to these, and we pray God these afflictions may be sanctified to them.

One name that was upon our roll will no longer appear there, but has been transferred to the roll of those who have gone to "be with Christ—which is far better." Father Wm. F. Collier was called home on Sunday, April 30. He served the Master long and well, and was ripe for the crown.

It seems specially fitting that he should have returned to this Classis to spend the last years of his life in her midst and to be carried to rest by members of this body, for it was within the bounds of this Classis that the greater part of his long and laborious ministry was passed.

May we who were witnesses of his fidelity copy his example and like him make full proof of our ministry. May He who has promised to be the judge of the widow and the father of the fatherless comfort and strengthen with His grace and gospel the bereaved and sorrowing widow and children to whom we here express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

From the parochial reports of the pastors and the testimony of the Elders it appears that the ministers of this Classis were during the past year faithful and diligent in the work committed to them. The word was preached, the Sacraments were administered, the youth and children catechised, Sunday-schools fostered, the sick and the well visited. Some of the brethren indeed owing to their large and extensive fields labored almost beyond their strength.

It would be very strange if these labors bore no fruit. "My word shall not return unto me void" is the promise. Accordingly we find in the reports much of an encouraging character. The attendance upon the services of the Lord's house is reported to be generally good, and attention is paid to the preached word. Many of our people give evidence of a sincere endeavor to obey the word and show themselves interested in the church. Sunday-schools are carried on with vigor and success. Meetings for prayer are maintained in many congregations. Debts, which rested for some time upon a number of congregations have been paid, several new churches and chapels have been built, organs for church or Sunday-school have been purchased. The spirit of benevolence and liberality appears to be increasing; Missionary societies are being organized and missionary intelligence is becoming more generally diffused, the influence of which is felt and is seen in increased contributions for benevolent purposes.

Peace and harmony generally prevail within our congregations and between pastors and people: one report alone speaks of any opposition, and that in but one congregation of the charge, while many of the reports make mention of acts of kindness on the part of the people towards their pastors.

All these things are good tokens and give us cause to rejoice that our labor is not in vain in the Lord.

But it is not all bright; there are shadows as well as sunshine. Not all give heed to the word; some, too many alas are careless and indifferent; they hear the word perhaps but do not obey it. In all our congregations there is cause to mourn over the inconsistent, and in some cases, godless, lives of some who profess to be followers of Christ. While some reports speak of meetings for prayer being well attended, others mourn over the fact that but few are willing to attend the house where "prayer is wont to be made."

Many are still remiss in the matter of benevolence and give but a little and that little reluctantly. But what else can we report. We are in the church on earth, not the church in heaven. Here tares and wheat grow together. The kingdom of heaven here gathers in both the bad and the good.

There is no reason then why we should be discouraged, even though all not as we would like to see them or as they should be. The Lord has promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against his churches. Let us take courage then and go forward "heart within and God overhead." Still achieving, still pursuing, learn to labor and to wait.

The reports of the students under our care are satisfactory, showing that they are earnest in their work of preparation for the holy ministry.

Giving thanks and praise to our Heavenly Father for what of good has been accomplished, asking pardon for what has been left undone and for what has been done amiss; seeking the help and guidance of the Holy Spirit for the future, let us gird up our loins and enter vigorously upon the labors of another year.

Respectfully submitted,
T. F. HOFFMEIER,
Chairman.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. H. K. Binkley has been licensed to preach the gospel by the Tohickon Classis.

Rev. U. H. Heilman writes:—It is with great pleasure that we report that the Duncannon charge has again secured the services of a pastor in the person of Rev. James R. Lewis. This brother is a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa. A committee of Carlisle Classis ordained him to the office of the Christian ministry and installed him as pastor of the above charge, in Trinity Reformed church, Marysville, Pa., on Friday evening, June 30, 1882. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. H. Deatrick. The church was beautifully decorated with fragrant flowers.

The brother has made a good impression upon the members of his flock. The people in whose midst he is to labor are kind, love their church, and will, as we know, sustain their minister. The committee wish both him and them God speed in their important work. The Post Office address of Bro. Lewis is Duncannon, Perry county, Pa.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.

Rev. D. G. Klein was installed pastor of the Tionesta mission by the committee appointed by Clarion Classis at the late annual meeting. The destruction of bridges by the floods prevented a full attendance of the committee, Rev. Hucht, the former pastor, assisted at the services. Rev. J. F. Wiant preached the sermon.

TO THE TREASURERS OF THE CLASSES—SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

You are requested to forward to the Treasurer of Synod, as soon as possible, the amounts assessed upon your several Classes for Contingent Fund. Funds are needed to meet pressing claims.

J. J. NISSELY,
Treasurer of Synod.
Hummelstown, Pa., July 10, 1882.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

For the information of those interested, we here state that there is a difference between the comments on the Sunday-school Lesson in "The Guardian" and in the "Scholar's Quarterly." Those in "The Guardian" are adapted to the wants of teachers, and those in the "Quarterly" to those of the scholars; they being plain and practical, so as to be comprehended by the younger scholars as well as those more advanced.

C. G. F.

General News.

HOME.

A damper was thrown over the joys of the nation on the 4th of July when the news flashed over the lines that the Excursion Steamer *Solo*, with 500 passengers aboard, had been run down by the tug boat *John Lomas*, on the Ohio river, and that from one to two hundred lives were lost. Since then the number of those reported to have been lost has been reduced, but it seems that fully seventy perished. The disaster occurred near Mingo Junction, Ohio.

Continued on Eighth Page.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Wishing to bring our business as far as possible to a cash basis, after August 1st next, we shall allow an extra discount of 5 per cent. on all bills as rendered in our Book Department, if paid at the time of purchase or within 30 days from date of same.

In the Periodical Department our terms are cash in advance as before, but with no discount. We trust our subscribers will bear this in mind.

Closing our fiscal year July 31, we hope all receiving statements, now being sent out, of their accounts in either or both departments, will settle them by that date.

This will enable us to render a good account of our doings to the Synods this Fall, as well as—with cash in hand—to enlarge our operations and diminish our obligations.

We need and deserve, and have a right to expect, the patronage of the Church, and its hearty and substantial co-operation in all efforts to bring success to its publication interests.

CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer,
Ref. Church Pub. Board.

July 5, 1882.

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CHAS. G. FISHER,
Supt. and Treas. R. C. P. Bd.

Business Department.

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AN ANGEL'S BLESSING.

Three little maids knelt side by side,
With folded hands to pray:
The sun looked through the casement wide,
Ere he behind the hills should hide,
And draw his light away.

Softly their evening prayer they said
In voices sweet and low;
While on each bending, curly head
The dying sun in glory shed
A quivering golden glow.

An angel passing with the light,
Saw the three children fair;
And, smiling at the vision bright,
He paused upon his upward flight,
And dropped a blessing there.

—Annie B. Bensel.

A FAMOUS SEA-FIGHT.

BY NOAH BROOKS.

When I was a small youngster, years ago, we boys used to be told thrilling stories of what was called "The Last War." In these later days, we have had a war on our own soil, which was, let us hope, the last war that we shall ever be engaged in as long as the American Republic lasts. But boys of an older generation than this knew "The Last War" to be the war between the United States and Great Britain, now generally called "The War of 1812." Happily, though the contest was not a long one, Americans can look with pride at the American navy of that period. The names of Bainbridge, Hull, Decatur, Porter, Perry, and many other gallant sailors, will be remembered as long as the traditions of the United States navy endure.

In 1813, the frigate "Essex," commanded by Captain David Porter, after committing much havoc upon the British marine off the Atlantic coast of South America, sailed boldly around Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean. Porter had resolved to strike out into a new field of operations, and, carrying into the Pacific the first American flag that had floated from the mast-head of a man-of-war, he swooped down upon the British merchantmen and whalers, causing tremendous consternation. Nobody had dreamed that the Yankees would dare to send a man-of-war into this distant sea, and the British frigates were making things very uncomfortable for the few American merchantmen engaged in the Pacific trade. The arrival of the "Essex" soon changed all that. Within a year she had captured four thousand tons of British shipping, and had taken four hundred prisoners. She may be said to have subsisted upon the enemy, as the vessel was not only supplied with everything needed for repairs, rigging, ammunition, clothing, and provisions, taken from the enemy's captured ships, but the men were paid with money found on board of one of her prizes.

Orders were given that the "Essex" must be destroyed, at all hazards, by any British man-of-war that should be fortunate enough to catch her. But the American frigate was fleet, and difficult to catch. Finally, in February, 1814, the frigate, accompanied by a small craft called the "Essex Junior," a cruiser made over from one of the prizes captured from the British by Porter, cast anchor in the harbor of Valparaiso, Peru. The Peruvian Government was not then independent, Peru being a province of Spain. But Valparaiso was a neutral port, although the people of Peru, and the Spanish, also, were somewhat unfriendly to the Americans. So, when two British men-of-war, the "Phoebe" and the "Cherub," entered the port, it was tolerably certain that there would be a fight, should the "Essex" dare to put out to sea.

The Englishmen had the redoubtable "Essex" and her little consort in a trap. For six weeks the two British vessels kept a very close watch on the Americans, sailing up and down the coast, just outside of the entrance to the harbor. Finally, on the 28th of March, Captain Porter, trusting to his ability to out sail either of the British vessels, and draw them away, so that the "Essex Junior" might escape, set sail and drew out of the anchorage. In doubling a headland at the entrance of the harbor, the "Essex" was struck by a squall, which carried away her maintopmast and several men. Captain Porter returned toward the roadstead, and anchored three miles from the town and about the distance of a pistol-shot from the shore. The "Phoebe" and the "Cherub" had been exchanging signals, and it was evident that they meant to attack, although the vessels were all in neutral waters.

The "Phoebe" carried thirty long eigh-

teen-pounders and sixteen thirty-two-pound carronades for her armament, besides seven small guns in her tops. She also had 320 men, all told. The "Cherub" carried twenty-eight guns of various caliber and 180 men. To meet this formidable force the "Essex" had 255 men, and her armament consisted of twenty six thirty-pounders and six long twelve pounders. The "Essex Junior," which took no part in the fight, had twenty guns and sixty men. Nevertheless, Porter resolved that he would never surrender as long as he had men enough to work his guns; and right manfully did he hold his resolution.

The "Phoebe" opened fire at four o'clock in the afternoon, being then nearly dead astern of the disabled "Essex." The long eighteens of the Englishman did great damage on board the "Essex," which, notwithstanding her disadvantage, returned the fire with gallantry and spirit. The "Cherub," then on the starboard bow of the "Essex," next opened fire also, but was driven off by the guns of the American. Three of the long twelve-pounders of the "Essex" were then got out astern, and played upon the "Phoebe" with such terrible effect that she, too, was hauled off for repairs, many of the shot having struck below the water-line.

Both the British vessels now closed upon the American frigate, being on her starboard quarter, and poured into her a fire so galling that the spars and rigging of the doomed ship were soon in a tangle of wreckage. Porter slipped his cable, and, hoisting his flying jib, bore down upon the enemy, pouring broadsides into them as the ship slowly drifted. The "Cherub" was driven off for a second time, and the "Phoebe" retired out of the reach of the guns of the "Essex," but near enough to worry her with her long-range ordnance.

After two hours of fighting, Porter tried to run his vessel ashore, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy; but a change of wind prevented him, and he anchored once more, making fast a sheet-anchor with a hawser.

Very shortly after, the hawser parted, and, to increase the trials of these determined heroes, the ship took fire below deck. In this extremity, Captain Porter told the men to save themselves as best they could. Some threw themselves into the sea and swam to shore, some were drowned, and many were picked up, while clinging to bits of wreck, by the boats of the enemy. But a larger part of the crew staid by the ship, and continued firing into the enemy, in the midst of the smoke and flames. Finally, the fire was partly subdued, and men enough to work two of the long twelves kept up a brisk fire.

But further resistance was useless. Only seventy-five men were left to do duty, the remainder being killed, wounded, or missing. So, after an engagement that had lasted two hours and a half, Porter, with a sorrowful heart, hauled down the American flag, and the wreck of the gallant "Essex" was surrendered to the foe. The British lost four killed and seven wounded on the "Phoebe," and one killed and three wounded on the "Cherub." Both ships were badly crippled, their sails and rigging being riddled, and the "Phoebe" had received eighteen shots below water-line from the long twelves of the "Essex." Thousands of spectators crowded the shores to gaze on the bloody encounter. The Spanish Viceroy was vainly entreated by the American Consul to insist upon the maintenance of neutrality. He refused to interfere.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable naval engagements of modern times. It ended in disaster to the American cause. But the heroic defence of the "Essex," in which officers and men vied with one another in a determination not to give up the ship, fired with fresh enthusiasm all who heard the story of their brave and obstinate fight. And, when the young people of this republic shall celebrate once more the deeds of the patriotic defenders of the American Republic, let them give a hearty cheer for David Porter and his crew.—St. Nicholas.

SUSIE'S LITTLE SISTER.

"Mamma, if the baby cries so much and won't let us have any good times, I should think you would give her away."

"Give away your little sister Elsie!"

"Yes, I'm just tired of her noise."

"But if you and I don't love the poor sick baby well enough to take care of her, I don't think anybody would."

"I'd love her if she didn't cry so much."

"Didn't you cry when you hurt your finger yesterday?"

"Yes."

"And when you fell down, and when your tooth ached?"

"Yes, I couldn't help it, mamma."

"Poor little Elsie has the toothache, and she can't help crying, either."

"Well, I want a baby to play with, but I don't want Elsie," and Susie Gage walked out of the room with the doll Elsie had broken and the picture book she had torn.

In half an hour she came back to the sitting-room.

"Is Elsie in the crib?" she asked.

"Come and see," her mother said smiling.

Susie broke into a great cry when she saw a strange baby lying there in her little sister's place.

"Oh! mamma, where's Elsie?" she exclaimed.

"This is a nice little boy," her mother said. "He is well, and he doesn't cry very often and—"

"I want little Elsie, mamma! Where is Elsie? You haven't given her away, have you?" and Susie cried harder than she had done for a month.

"Mrs. O'Hara brought the clean clothes a little while ago," Mrs. Gage said, "and I asked her to give me her little boy. Don't you like him?"

"No, no, I don't," Susie sobbed, with her head in her mother's lap. "If you'll only get Elsie back again, I won't strike her when she cries, or pull my playthings away from her, or—anything."

Just then Mrs. O'Hara came back from her errand in the next block.

"You can take Teddy home with you," Mrs. Gage said. "Susie finds that she likes her little sister the best, after all, if she is troublesome sometimes."

Mrs. Gage went upstairs and brought the baby down. When Susie saw her she danced with joy, though Elsie was crying again, and Teddy was as still as a mouse.

"I like her forty times the best," she said over and over again, "because she's my own little sister. Teddy isn't. Don't you ever give her away, mamma, if she cries forty times harder." And perhaps it is needless to say that mamma never did.

A LIE STICKS.

A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in Sabbath-school.

"Would you tell a lie for a penny?" asked a teacher of one of her boys.

"No, ma'am," answered Dick very decidedly.

"For sixpence?"

"No, ma'am."

"For a shilling?"

"No, ma'am."

"For a thousand?"

Dick was staggered. A thousand shillings looked big. Oh! wouldn't it buy lots of things! While he was thinking, another boy called out: "No, ma'am," behind him.

"Why not?" asked the teacher.

"Because, when the thousand shillings are all gone, and all the things they've got with them are gone, too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy. It is so. A lie sticks. Every thing else may be gone, but this is left; and you will have to carry it with you, whether you will or not. A hard, heavy load it is!

THE ANTS' COWS.

The slave-making tribes are not occupied solely with the capture of working slaves. They frequently spread out over plants to carry off the aphides, or plant-lice. These are their cattle, their milch cows, their goats. So we see that in one sense the ants are a pastoral race. They are very fond of a sweet liquor which drops from two little teats carried by the aphids at the extremity of the back. So the ants scatter over the surface of vegetables, sucking this fluid from individuals by turns as they encounter them. At other times the warrior ants, accompanied by a retinue of their slaves, swoop down on the aphides, carry them off, and imprison them in their dwellings, in order to milk them at leisure, and there they are nourished and cared for exactly like stalled animals. An ant nest is, therefore, more or less rich in the luxuries of the table according to the number of aphides it possesses.

Ants are so greedy for this honeyed milk that, to procure it more conveniently, they make covered ways to the plants most inhabited by these insect-cows. It is even said that, to insure a richer harvest from the aphides, they often leave them on the plants, but with finely-tempered earth build there a species of little stables in which to imprison them. Several of these surprising constructions have been examined, and of their purpose there can be no doubt.

Some ants, in place of drawing this sac-

charine juice, of which they are so fond, from other animals, find an abundant supply of it in their own bodies. This is seen in the case of the honey ant. These strange insects are found in Mexico, where they inhabit little subterranean galleries. At a given time the abdomen of a certain number becomes globular, transparent, and full of a saccharine matter to such an extent that it is of the size of a small cherry. This animal honey has a delicious taste, and it is regularly sought for by the Mexicans, who dig up the subterranean houses to collect the insects, which after being deprived of the head and abdomen, are served up in plates as dessert.—*A World of Wonder.*

VILLAGE LIFE IN WESTERN INDIA.

In his new work on the "Industrial Arts of India," Mr. C. M. Birwood says of the typical village: "Outside the entrance of the single village street, on an exposed rise of ground, the hereditary potter sits by his wheel molding the swift revolving clay by the natural curves of his hands. At the back of the houses, which form the low, irregular street, there are two or three looms at work in blue and scarlet and gold, the frames hanging between the acacia trees, the yellow flowers of which drop fast on the webs as they are being woven."

In the street the brass and copper smiths are hammering away at their pots and pans, and further down in the veranda of the rich man's house, is the jeweler working rupees and gold mohrs into fair jewelry, gold and silver earrings, and round tires like the moon, bracelets and tablets and nose rings, and tinkling ornaments for the feet, taking his designs from the fruits and flowers around him, or from the traditional forms represented in the paintings and carvings of the great temple, which arises over the grove of mangoes and palms at the end of the street, above the lotus covered village tank.

At half-past three or four in the afternoon the whole street is lighted up by the moving robes of the women going down to draw water from the tank, each with two or three water jars on her head; and so, while they are going and returning in single file, the scene glows like Titian's canvas, and moves like the stately procession of the Panathenaic frieze. Later the men drive in the mild gray kine from the moaning plain, the looms are folded up, the copper-smith is silent, the elders gather in the gate, the lights begin to glimmer in the fast falling darkness, the feasting and the music are heard on every side, and late into the night the songs are sung from the Ramayana or Mahabharata.

The next morning with sunrise, after the simple ablutions and adorations performed in the open air before the houses, the same day begins again. This is the daily life going on all over western India, in the village communities of the Dakhan, among a people happy in their simple manners and frugal way of life, and in the culture derived from the grand epics of a religion in which they live and move and have their daily being, and in which the highest expression of their literature, art and civilization has been stereotyped for 3,000 years.

BABY'S VISITOR.

My baby boy sat on the floor,
His big blue eyes were full of wonder,
For he had never seen before
That baby in the mirror door—
What kept the two, so near, asunder?
He leaned toward the golden head
The mirror-border framed within,
Until twin cheeks, like roses red,
Lay side by side, then softly said:
"I can't get out, can you come in?"
—Selected.

AFRICA.

We are apt to think that Africa is chiefly a desert and wilderness, but it is much more thickly inhabited than America. Authorities which set the population of the latter at 84,545,000 give the former 203,300,000. In the Soudan the population is rated at 80,000,000, one town on the Niger containing 90,000 inhabitants. East Africa is rated at 40,000,000 souls. It is estimated that the negro race number 130,000,000. Many of the tribes are above the condition of savages, having fixed habitations, though merely mud huts, defended by stockades; and they have some laws or customs favorable to commerce. Among several tribes merchants are esteemed, and property is safe, even during war. The land is cultivated; the inhabitants wear dyed cotton clothes; gold and iron are ingeniously manufactured, and a certain kind of intelligence seems to be slowly spreading.

THE ESCURIAL.

The Escorial is the palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was begun by Phillip II. in the year 1562, and the first cost of its erection was 6,000,000 ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of this palace to say that according to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take more than four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above one hundred and twenty English miles. There are fourteen thousand doors and eleven thousand windows belonging to the edifice.

CALLING THE GOD'S ATTENTION, BY BEATING A DRUM.

The Chinese believe that their idol gods sometimes go to sleep, or go away on journeys, or are playing games with one another; and so, before beginning their worship, they beat a drum to waken them, or to call their attention. The same superstition is found in Japan. In that country, one sees the gongs of drums hanging before the doors of the temple, and the worshiper seizes a long silken rope and swings it, so as to make it strike against the gong. This reminds us of Elijah's taunt of the heathen priests of Baal: "Cry aloud, for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked." Is it not a singular idea of God, that He is a being who needs to be summoned in such a way! How different from the Christian's view of God, as one who "neither slumbers nor sleeps." Our missionaries are trying to teach the Chinese about the true God. Let us pray for, and help them.—*Young Reaper.*

My own experience is, that the Bible is dull when I am dull. When I am really alive, and set in upon the text with a tidal pressure of living affinities, it opens, it multiplies discoveries, and reveals depths even faster than I can note them. The worldly spirit shuts the Bible: the Spirit of God makes it a fire, flaming out in all meanings and glorious truths.

Pleasantries.

It always saddens an old cow to look over the fence at an oleomargarine factory.

The Irishman's definition of prophecy: "The memory of events that have not yet transpired."

"It's all a matter of taste," as the boy said when he preferred a piece of gingerbread to a picture-book.

A fashion paper says corn meal rubbed in the hair will clean it. But nobody wants to take so much trouble to clean corn meal.

The Western man has given up snake stories for the present, and turned his imagination loose upon hailstones, beside which an Arctic iceberg does not seem large enough to justify any idea of superiority.

Spring trousers are so attenuated in style that when a young man of this period sits down in them he will wish that he had stood up and saved rent.—*Elmira Telegram.*

A Scotch packman, having paid some fruitless visits to one of his customers, called a few days ago for an instalment of his debt. But the customer told her son, a lad five years, to say she was "in the toon." Accordingly, when the packman called and asked "Where is your mother to-day?" the boy promptly replied "In the toon!" "What toon?" asked the peddler. The boy, having no further instructions from his mother, went to the next room and shouted "Mother, what toon are ye at? He wants to ken."

"Father," said the young man, as he leaned on his hoe, "they say the balance of trade is agin us." "They do, eh?"

"And that our bank reserves are rapidly diminishing?" "Du tell!"

"And that railroad extension has come to a halt?" "Well, well, well."

"And that the volume of securities is substantially without a market?" "Yes, I see," said the father; "and de they say anything about a feller stopping to lean on his hoe to talk when he might just as well talk and hoe too?"

Reuben resumed.

July 12, 1892.

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

The taxable valuation of the 537 churches which are in Philadelphia is \$16,742,971.

The travelling expenses of the Commissioners to the late Presbyterian Assembly in Springfield amounted to \$23,660. Of this amount \$4,128 is yet due from 28 Presbyteries.

Rev. W. J. Gill has retired from the editorship of the Baltimore *Presbyterian*, and proposes hereafter to give himself wholly to his duties as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Baltimore.

The Nashville Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is opposed to the new version of the New Testament and will not use it. It was not strong on the temperance question.

The Israelites of Salt Lake City (about thirty-five families) have united themselves in a society called Bene Israel, whose object it is to establish a non-sectarian school, and also a place for their religious instruction, as Utah has no public schools except Mormon schools, where the curriculum comprises few subjects besides the tenets of Mormonism.

The changes going on in the Methodist churches of this country are clearly indicated by the *Richmond Christian Advocate* when it says:—"It is but noticing what is every day occurring in other branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as in the Church South, to state that the bishops in many, if not in most cases, where large and influential charges are concerned, merely 'ratify' appointments made and published many months in advance of Conference sessions."

In addition to his former generous and noble gifts to the Chicago Theological Seminary, and to the erection of three commodious and elegant residences for Professors, which will be completed at an early day, Hon. C. H. McCormick guarantees the full payment of all the Professors' salaries to '87, when the Seminary will secure full and entire possession of its very valuable real estate, and will be no longer hindered, as it has been, in its useful and efficient work for want of funds.

The doctrine of sinless perfection was discussed in the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, lately held at Huntsville, Ala. Some congregations of this denomination have gone as far as the Free Methodists in professions of perfect living. A revision committee advised that liberty of conscience be allowed on that subject, but by a large vote the following was adopted:—"The doctrine of sinless perfection is not authorized by the Scriptures, and is a dogma of dangerous tendency."

The anniversary exercises of the German Theological School, Newark, N. J., were held during the week ending June 14. The Alumni met on Tuesday afternoon, and discussed the subjects of The Extension of the German Presbyterian Church and The Development and Training of Workers for the Fields. An address was made by Rev. H. C. Gruhnert of Orange, and essays were read by Rev. John W. Bischoff of Swedesboro and Rev. Otto Zesch of Carlstadt, N. J. The final theological examinations were held on Wednesday morning. The commencement exercises were held in the evening, the Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., of Newark, making the address to the graduating class. The "Mary Crane Scholarship" has recently been placed upon a foundation by the payment of \$3,000 by Miss Mary Crane of Montclair. Another scholarship has been recently started by the payment of \$500 as a first instalment. The full amount for the payment of the indebtedness (\$10,000) has been subscribed, and all but \$1,500 has been paid. While the invested funds of the institution are not large, they are larger than at any previous time.

Abroad.

At a recent confirmation in St. Paul's, London, 300 persons were confirmed. They came from every part of the city.

The Vicar of Epsom, England, advertising for a curate, says:—"No blasphemous hymns" are sung in his church, which is free from ritualistic follies."

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, at its recent session, declined to entertain the overtures charging Professor Bruce, of Glasgow, and Dr. Robertson Smith with heresy in connexion with their recently published writings.

According to the reports presented to the Old Catholic Synod of Switzerland the Church is supported by the State in nine cantons, and has an official existence in forty-two parishes. It has fifty-seven ecclesiastics. Last year there were 1,428 confirmations and 895 baptisms.

Every year the Queen deposes a High Commissioner, always a Scotch nobleman, to preside at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This year the Commissioner was the young Earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the Prime Minister Earl, and brother of the young Earl who was drowned while, under the name of Osborne, acting as mate of an American merchantman. The High Commissioner takes up his quarters at Holyrood House, and this year his hospitality has been on an unusually splendid and profuse scale.

Wanamaker's.

We'll try the experiment awhile of giving you a little more specific news about goods. We know well, if we can get such news to you promptly, that it will be acceptable. You can write or come.

White muslin dresses at about three-quarters value. A few are shown in the window of 1301 Chestnut, each one marked with its price. Very many more are within.

The materials are nainsooks, linons d'Inde, mulls and Swisses. Some are very plainly made with little or no trimming beyond some deft handling of the material itself; and some are elaborate enough. The extreme prices are \$3.50 and \$60. An excellent plain dress is sold for \$5; neat and well made.

Low prices can almost always be put upon such goods a little late in the season. It's rather early now; but profitable making appears to be over already.

Just now you have the double advantage of many such dresses to choose from and low prices. 1301 and 1303 Chestnut street.

Ready-made dresses of a black-and-white striped fabric that looks like summer silk, but is silk-and-cotton. For general wear they will be found quite good enough; better indeed than summer-silk. Well made and substantial; but the chief virtue is in the price, \$10.

1301 and 1303 Chestnut street, second floor.

Black grenadines have been one of the most distinguished features of our trade for two months past. We have had the finest in the world, and all grades down to the poorest that we care to keep; and a wonderful variety of patterns. Figured grenadines that brought \$2 lately are selling at \$1. And this may be taken as a general indication of what we are doing in grenadines.

Next-outer circle, south entrance to main building.

An extraordinary debeige, extraordinary in quality and width, we are selling at 50 cents; 47 inches. No lady who can use debeige will be inclined to pass it; for it is worth twice the money.

The melanges at 40 to 60 cents are worth a half more, just about. There are four qualities, and somewhere about fifty color-effects.

Second circle, southeast from center.

If dress-goods are lower than they were elsewhere—we don't say they are. Advertisements say they are; but there is a certain shyness in those same advertisements, which makes them not very impressive.—If dress-goods are lower elsewhere in our city, the fall is due to the singular spectacle here of three great classes of the most fashionable dress-goods at a fraction of their value: French melanges, small checks and small-check stripes of wool and silk-and-wool, and black lainage.

We mention these three, because they stand out from the rest of the stock, conspicuous in two ways; they are fashionable, peculiarly so; and they are at half, two-thirds or three-quarters value.

Third and fourth circles, south from center.

Sash ribbon, satin-and-grograin, 7-inch, of value \$1.15 for 75 cents; all colors. We refer to a particular sort, of which we have three thousand yards.

Black moire, 7-inch sash, 90 cents.

Block sash at \$1 we are out of part of the time; but we receive some every morning. Do not confound this quality with that sold at 65 cents elsewhere. Outer circle, by south entrance to main building.

Silk mitts, ordered from the makers a year ago, include a wider range in the colors than ever before: black, 50 cents to \$4.50; white, cream, ecru, terracotta, cardinal, etc., 75 cents to \$7.

West of Arcade, 1313 Chestnut; seventh counter.

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. TIME TABLE.—June 19th, 1892.

DOWN TRAINS.	Exp.	Mail.	Phd.	Acco.	N. Y.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Martinsburg	7 00	8 05	3 00		
" Hagerstown	8 05	12 05	4 05		8 40
" Greencastle	8 30	12 32	4 33		9 02
" Marion	8 41	12 43	4 45		
" Chambersburg	4 30	8 58	1 00	6 05	9 25
" Shippensburg	4 55	9 22	1 25	6 31	9 47
" Newville	5 18	9 45	1 49	6 57	10 10
" Carlisle	5 42	10 13	2 15	7 30	10 33
" Mechanicsburg	6 06	10 38	2 41	7 57	10 57
Arrive Harrisburg	* 6 35	11 05	3 10	7 30	11 20
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

* Arrives Philadelphia 10.20 a. m.

UP TRAINS.	N. O.	Acco.	Mail.	Phd.	Exp.	Carle.	Acco.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Harrisburg	3 25	7 35	12 45	4 05	* 8 55	6 30	
" Mechanicsburg	3 48	8 04	1 03	4 30	9 23	7 02	
" Carlisle	4 10	8 30	1 40	5 00	9 48	7 30	
" Newville	4 33	8 55	2 09	5 28	10 12	P. M.	
" Shippensburg	4 54	9 22	2 32	5 57	10 35		
" Chambersburg	5 20	9 50	3 00	6 27	11 00		
" Greencastle	5 42	10 15	3 25	6 52	P. M.		
" Hagerstown	6 05	10 45	3 55	7 20			
Arrive Martinsburg	11 33	4 45	arrive				
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		

Leaves Philadelphia 6 40 p. m.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TRAINS. Mail. Mix. P. m. a. m. 4 25 8 00 Live.....Chambersburg.....Att 8 45 4 53 4 40 8 40 ".....Marion....." 8 30 4 43 6 25 9 45 ".....Mercersburg....." 7 35 3 15 5 52 10 45 ".....London....." 7 20 2 35 6 00 11 00 Arr.....Richmond.....Lv 7 10 2 20

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Up to Sunday afternoon 51 bodies of victims of the Scioto disaster had been recovered, leaving six persons missing. It is thought the missing bodies may be found when the wreck is raised.

Washington, July 7.—Advices to the National Board of Health from New Orleans state "that no case of yellow fever and no doubtful or suspicious case has occurred in the city since the one reported case of June 26."

Advices from Havana, June 30, state that for the week ending June 29, there were fifty-nine deaths from yellow fever.

The British bark George T. Kemp, for New York; the Norwegian bark President Iverdrup, for Charleston; and the American bark Bristol, for New York, which sailed on the 30th, all had yellow fever on board during their stay at Havana, but were all fumigated and disinfected before leaving.

Washington, July 6.—The statement telegraphed from Panama that Chili contemplated withdrawing from a portion of the territory of Peru to enable that country to organize a responsible Government is in a line with information received here in diplomatic circles.

According to this information Chili has decided to withdraw from occupying the greater part of Peruvian territory while remaining on a portion of the land of both Peru and Bolivia. The withdrawal of the Chilean forces does not signify a termination of the war, but merely an opportunity given Peru to form a Government with which Chili can treat.

Chili can demand from any Peruvian Government which it sees fit to recognize a large cash indemnity as well as the ceding of territory. Meanwhile Chili holds enough of the territory of both Peru and Bolivia to secure any claims it may care to press upon those nations when the time comes for negotiations for peace.—*Evening Telegraph.*

FOREIGN.

General Skobelev, the celebrated Russian General, died of heart disease at Moscow, on the 7th inst.

London, July 8.—Two hundred and fifty-three outrages were committed in Ireland during the month of June, of which five were murders.

London, July 8.—A despatch from Paris says the formal invitation of the Powers to the Porte asking it to intervene in Egypt will be delivered on Monday. A reply is asked for by Wednesday. If the Porte refuses, or seems afraid to accept 25,000 men, with 15,000 in reserve, will be concentrated by the intervening Powers. The army will land at Aboukir, and will be divided into two parts. One will march on Alexandria, and be supported by the fleet, which will open fire as soon as the army is landed. The other portion will cross the dry lake of Aboukir to Kafr Devar, and seize the railway at Damanhour. Arabi Pasha's only means of retreat, and will thus force him either to fight or yield.

Constantinople, July 8.—The Sultan has rejected the proposal of the Council of Ministers to appoint a delegate to the Conference. The Sultan, in conversation complained of the want of friendship shown him by England, in the unjust, suspicious, and erroneous interpretations placed on all his actions. He also complained of the injustice of the foreign representatives at Alexandria, who, to justify their causing the departure of their countrymen, made unfounded statements respecting security in Egypt. The Sultan again invited General Wallace, United States Minister, to the palace, and conferred with him a long time. The Sultan has approved a contract for 200 of the Berdan torpedoes.

The following despatches to the Associated Press, give the latest account of things in Egypt:

Alexandria, July 8.—The Italian and Austrian men-of-war here have applied for pilots to be permanently on board, so as to enable them to leave the port at a moment's notice.

The Diplomatic Agent of France telegraphed yesterday to the French Consul at Cairo that an attack by the fleet was momentarily expected, and instructing him to send all the French subjects away and to place himself and the archives of his office in security. The Consul placarded the telegram in Cairo, thereby causing a renewed panic, and came himself to Alexandria. The Austrian Consulate at Cairo has also been closed.

The panic in Alexandria is unabated. Despite the complete stoppage of the work on the fortifications which had caused Admiral Seymour's protest, the exodus of Europeans continues. Numbers of fugitives have been forced to return into town, finding no room on board the two Rubattino steamers leaving today, which were so overcrowded that the captains refused to start until 300 passengers had been taken off each vessel. The cash office of the Public Debt Department has been transferred from Cairo to Alexandria, and the staff of that office has gone on board English and French ships.

London, July 9.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company dated Alexandria, July 9, 3 P. M., says: "Naval officers have made a reconnaissance and reported that they saw the Egyptians mounting heavy guns on Marabout Island, on the western side of the entrance to the harbor. Admiral Seymour is consequently preparing a proclamation, to be placarded all over the city, charging the authorities with breach of faith; demanding the surrender of the fortifications within 12 hours, and warning the authorities that, if they fail to comply with this demand, fire will be opened upon the forts after the expiration of a further period of 24 hours."

"The British gunboat Condor has been stationed outside the harbor to guard the entrance. Admiral Seymour has gone on board the Invincible, which will move into the outer harbor, alongside the Ras-el-Tin Palace."

"The Ministry continue to declare their resolve to resist. They have taken precautions to ensure the safety of the Khedive in the event of troops being landed."

"Arabi Bey Pasha was yesterday formally summoned to Constantinople by the Sultan, but refused to obey."

"The two Aides-de-Camp of the Sultan who recently arrived here, left for Constantinople last evening, accompanied by Ahmed Essad and Lehib Pasha, two members of the mission of Dervish Pasha. The secret negotiations which were proceeding are, therefore, regarded as broken off."

"The British man-of-war Dragon has arrived at Suez."

Alexandria, July 9, Midnight.—All the members of the Consulates are now aboard of vessels in the harbor. The English Consul has sent notice to the other Consuls advising them to notify their countrymen to quit Alexandria within twenty-four hours.

London, July 10.—The Standard's Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that Admiral Seymour is ready for instant action pending instructions from home. No fresh complaints will be made to Arabi Pasha in regard to the work on the fortifications, but a simple intimation will be sent of the intention to open fire in 24 hours.

Paris, July 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, a request submitted by the Government for the credit of 7,800,000f., for precautionary naval preparations, was referred to a special committee. Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine, stated that the object of the Government was simply to place the Navy on the same footing as in 1870. The levy of marines would not, he said, exceed 1000. M. de Freycinet said the Government desired to create a reserve squadron. "When all around us," he said, "are arming, France must be ready for every emergency. At present only precautionary measures are contemplated. No one dreams of engaging France in warlike ventures without consulting the Chambers."

London, July 11—6 A. M.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, on board the Bittern, telegraphs the following:

"Alexandria, July—7 A. M.—The bombardment has commenced."

FORM FOR BEQUESTS.

In making a bequest to one or more benevolent objects, it is important that a proper form be used; otherwise the intent of the testator may be defeated. Hence the following is suggested:

"I give and bequeath to the 'Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States,' located at Lancaster, Pa., the sum of—dollars; to 'Franklin and Marshall College,' located at Lancaster, Pa., the sum of—dollars; to the 'Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States,' of which Elder W. H. Seibert, of Harrisburg, Pa., is at present Treasurer, the sum of—dollars; to the 'Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States,' the sum of—dollars; to the 'Board of Education of the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States,' of which Rev. Charles G. Fisher is at present Treasurer, the sum of—dollars; to the 'Board of Education of the Synod of the Potomac,' of which Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick is at present Treasurer, the sum of—dollars; to the 'Board of Beneficiary Education of the Pittsburgh Synod,' of which Rev. Cyrus R. Dieffenbacher is at present Treasurer, the sum of—dollars; to the 'Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in the United States,' located in Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of—dollars; to the 'Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows of the Reformed Church in the United States,' the sum of—dollars; to 'Bethany Orphans' Home,' located at Womelsdorf, Pa., the sum of—dollars; and to 'St. Paul's Orphans' Home,' located at Butler, Pa., the sum of—dollars;—the several sums thus bequeathed to be used by the respective associations for the general purposes of their organization."

The parties making bequests can select from these objects, or divide them among them all, as they may prefer. If it be desired that the money should be used in some specific way, the language at the close can be so changed as to express this fact.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, July 10.

FLOUR.—We quote the whole range of prices as follows: Super at \$2.75@3.25; winter extras at \$3.50@4; Pennsylvania family at \$3.37@3.75, chiefly \$3.62@3.75; Ohio and Indiana do. at \$3.67@3.75; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do. at \$3.50@3.75; winter patents at \$7.50@8.25; Minnesota bakers' extras, fresh ground, at \$6.50@6.60, for clear and \$6.50@7 for straight, and do. patents at \$7.50@8.50, as to quality. Rye Flour was quiet at former rates; small sales at \$4.25@4.50 per barrel for Pennsylvania.

WHEAT.—Sales of 2000 bushels new Delaware red, prime, on track, at \$1.32; 800 bushel do. do., on dock, at \$1.32; 600 bushels mixed, track, at Richmond, at \$1.25; 10,000 bushels No. 2 red, July, at \$1.25, and 5000 bushels do., September, at \$1.24. The closing rates were \$1.23 bid and \$1.26 asked for No. 2 red, July; \$1.20 bid and \$1.21 asked for August; \$1.20 bid and \$1.21 asked for September, and \$1.21 bid and \$1.22 asked for October.

CORN.—Sales of 500 bushels Southern sail yellow track at 91c; 2000 bushels sail mixed grain depot at 90c; 600 bushels steamer grain depot at 88c; 500 bushels No. 3 grain depot at 87c, and 600 bushels rejected track at Richmond at 85c, and 35,000 bushels sail mixed September at 87c@88c@87c, closing at the latter, while 87c. was bid and 89c. asked for July; 87c. bid and 87c. asked for August, and 87c. bid and 88c. asked for October.

SALES OF 10 cars No. 2 white at 65c; 3 cars do. do. at 65c; 1 car do. do. at 65c; 1 car do. do. at 64c; 1 car do. do. at 64c; and 1 car rejected at 63c. Options closed with 64c. bid and 65c. asked for July; 53c. bid and 53c. asked for August; 51c. bid and 52c. asked for September, and 51c. bid and 52c. asked for October.

RYE was entirely nominal in the absence of supplies.

SUGARS.—Raw Sugars were firm under moderate offerings at 7 1/2@7 3/4 for fair to good refining muscovados. Refined were in fair demand and firm at 10 1/2c for cut loaf, crushed and powdered; 9 3/4c for granulated; 9 1/2c for mould A, and 9 1/4c@9 1/2c for standard A's. Molasses.—The offerings were of inferior quality and prices were low. Sales late yesterday and today of 702 hogsheads and 82 tierces Matanzas, and 656 hogsheads and 47 tierces Cardenas at 30c. for 50 degree test.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at \$23.50@24; shoulders in salt at 10 1/2@10 3/4; do. smoked, 11 1/2; pickled shoulders, 11 1/2@11 3/4; smoked, do. 12 1/2; pickled bellies, 13 1/4@14; loose butchers' Lard, 12 1/2; prime steam do. \$13.50; city kettle do. 13 1/2@13 3/4. Beef Hams, \$24@26; smoked Beef, 18c; sweet-pickled Hams, 13 1/2@13 3/4; smoked do. 10 1/2@10 3/4; extra India Mess Beef, \$32, f. o. b.; city family do. \$20.50, and packet do. \$19, f. o. b. City Tallow, at 8c. for prime in hogsheads.

POULTRY.—We quote hens at 16c; mixed lots, 14@15c; cocks, 7@8c; springs, large, 18@20c; do. medium, 14@16c, and do. small at 12@13c.

BUTTER.—We quote Pennsylvania and Western creamery extras at 26c; good to prime, 23@24c; do. imitation, 18@25c; Bradford fresh, tubs, 25c; York State tubs, fresh, extras, 24c; Western extras, fresh, 21@22c; do. good to prime, 16@18c; do. medium, 12@14c; factory, choice, 13c; do. good to prime, 12@16c; common shipping grades, 13@14c; grease, 4@5c; prints, choice to fancy, 28@30c; do. flats 24@26c; do. seconds, 18@22c.

EGGS.—On "Change near by" extras sold at 25c, while 21 1/2c was bid and 23c. asked for Western do. On the open market choice near by brands readily brought 25c, and choice Western 23c, with occasional sales in job lots at 10c. advance on these rates.

CHEESE.—We quote New York factory choice, full cream, at 14c; do. fair to good do., 10@11c; Ohio flat fine, 9 1/2@9 3/4; do. fair to good, 8 1/2@9c; Pennsylvania part skims, 5 1/2@6c, and do. full skims, 2@5c.

PETROLEUM.—There was more inquiry for export, and the market was firmer. We quote refined in barrels at 6 1/2c, and do. in cases at 6c.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote prime Western and York State Hay at \$16@17; fair to good do., \$14@

15.50, and inferior at \$8@12. Rye Straw dull at \$12@13.

FEED.—Sales of 3 cars winter Bran, coarse, track, at \$18.25@18.50; 1 do. spring at \$17.50, and 1 do. white middlings, choice, at \$30.50 per ton.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beesves, 2,800; Sheep, 10,000; Hogs, 3,100, previous week: Beesves, 3,300; Sheep, 17,000; Hogs, 2,900. Beef Cattle were moderately active, and the good grades sold well at former figures, while common stock declined a fraction. Quotations—Extra, 8 1/2@9c; good, 7 1/2@8 1/2c; medium, 6 1/2@7c; common, 5@6 1/2c; Fat cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c. Milch cows were inactive at \$30@60, with sales of extra graded as high as \$75.

DRESSED MEATS.—Dressed Beesves were active and closed at 8@13c, the former rate for low Texans. Sales last week: Thomas Bradley, 153 head, 9 1/2@13c; W. H. Brown, 92 head, 9 1/2@13 1/2c; A. A. Boswell, 83 head, 9 1/2@12 1/2c; C. S. Dangler, 73 head, 10@13c; J. F. Lowden, 42 head, 10 1/2@12 1/2c; Harlan & Bro., 69 head, 8 1/2@12 1/2c.

DRESSED SHEEP were active. Samuel Stewart sold 710 head, at 8@10c, and 62 head dressed lambs at 10@12c. Sheep were fairly active, and the light arrivals gave drovers a better field to stick for prices, and consequently stock was fully 1c. higher, besides being of a poorer quality. No extra sheep or stock ewes were here, although both were badly wanted, the latter at 4@4 1/2c. Lambs were active and higher at a decline of 1c, while yearling wethers could not be sold for any price. Quotations—Good, 5 1/2@5 3/4c; medium, 4 1/2@5c; common, 4@4 1/2c; culls, 3@3 1/2c; lambs, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; calves, 6@8c.

HOGS were active and 1c. higher on all grades. Quotations—Extra, 12@12 1/2c; good, 11 1/2@11 1/2c; light mixed, 10 1/2@11c.

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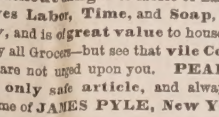
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